Weather
Hot weather today. Probable showers. The maximum temperature yesterday was 91.6 and the minimum 59.9, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 89.6 and 68.0.

The China Press
大陸報

The Mail Box
MAILS for America-Europe, Str. Empress of Asia, today.
FOR Honolulu.—Str. Nanking sails today. Mail closes 2 p.m.
FROM America and Europe, Str. Empress of Russia, June 18.
FROM Europe and way ports, Str. Karmala, June 7.

NO. 2676 VOL IX. Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission "with special marks privileges in China" 庚申年四月二十日 SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JUNE 6, 1920 大正四年第三種郵便物認可 20 CENTS.

NO HELP FOR HUNAN; HSU SHUNS WAR PROPOSALS

Tuan's Offer To Crush Tan Turned Down By Executive

ANFUITES OBJECT

Disapprove Attitude Of President And Attempt More Jap Loans

CHANG QUITS

Tuchun Is Reported To Have Fled As Southern Army Nears Changsha

Old Hsu has scored another strategic victory. He has refused to proclaim war against General Tan Yen-kai, the Southern militarist now playing havoc in Hunan. He has refused to send any more re-inforcements to Chang Chin-yao, the North Hunan Tuchun who is pleading for help. He has turned down the offer of General Tuan Chi-jui, the Anfu war lord, to march against Tan.

Hsu will consider the fighting in Hunan, where 40 li of battle line has been drawn up, as a local combat. He orders Chang Chin-yao to look after the business. He orders Chang to recover the lost territory under penalty that he would be court-martialed if he does not.

Anxious to try his lot once more, Wu Kuan-hsin, the "Little brother-in-law" of Tuan, is impatient to send down his troops to do active service. He wants the Hunan Tuchunship and thinks he sees a good chance to grab it.

He has seen Tuan at Tuanho where a military conference of the Anfuites, military and otherwises, is in progress. The conference disapproves the attitude of Hsu. It wants war with the South; or more particularly, with the Chenshuhui clique now represented by Tsen Chun-hsuan.

BORROWING MORE

The decision of the conference was to be expected—more loans from Japan. A 10,000,000-yen loan is now in process of negotiation between the Anfuites and the notorious Japanese financial gang in Peking. The loan will be used to suppress the Southern militarists.

Tuan has indirectly informed Hsu that, in case his services are required for the suppression of the South, he would be prepared to step into the limelight of the political stage. This is, however ignored.

On the other hand, Hsu instructs the Joint Bureau of the General Staff and the Ministry of War that not a single soldier is to be sent to Changsha. He maintains that Chang has at present 70,000 troops in his province; and that further re-inforcements are unnecessary. Hsu, of course knows full well that less than 10,000 of these are actually under his control.

CHANG CHIN-YAO GONE?

Rumors are current in Peking that Chang Chin-yao, failing to get any material assistance from Peking, has fled from Changsha.

Ni Shih-chung, the loyal Anfu lieutenant, has consented to despatch twelve battalions to the battle front in case the Central Government decided to resume hostilities against the South.

The attitude of the Diplomatic Corps in Peking is at present non-committal; but is is understood that, if general hostilities are resumed, a note of warning will be addressed to Peking.

MARTIAL LAW

Martial law has been declared in Kiangsi, in view of the restlessness along the Hunan border. No troops are allowed to enter its territory.

Five Tuchuns have demanded the trial and punishment of General Wu Pei-fu, the Chihli Division commander whose withdrawal caused the disaster to Chang Chin-yao. They are the Military Governors of Shensi, Kansu, Shantung, Anhui and Chekiang.

The Southern troops, meanwhile, have advanced as far north as Liling, about 30 miles from Changsha, to which Liling has a railway line.

:-: "How Dry I Am—Not!" :-:

—Marcus, in New York Times

MEDICAL SCHOOL PLAN ABANDONED

Institution Proposed For Shanghai Will Not Be Constructed

Following an announcement from Peking that an outlay of nearly $1,000,000 a pupil had been made for the education of the first class at the new Rockefeller Foundation Medical Center there, word has come here that the Rockefeller Foundation project that was proposed for Shanghai has been abandoned. The first class at the Peking school, which had been founded and maintained at a cost of $6,000,000, numbered only seven pupils.

NEWS IS CABLED

First news of the abandonment of the Shanghai plan was received in a cablegram from New York adressed to Bishop F. R. Graves, of St. John's University. This was confirmed by letters received here by Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of St. John's and Dr. J. C. McCracken, from Dr. Henry S. Houghton at Peking. Dr. Houghton was to have taken charge of the new institution here.

Neither cablegram or letters stated the reasons for the abandonment of the local institution, but it is surmised that it was thought superfluous to have two such Centers within such close distance of each other.

GASWORKERS UNEASY

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, June 3.—The National Federation of Gasworkers balloted today with regard to the question of a strike to enforce their demands for an increase of wages of 10 shillings a week.

Ninety-six percent of the votes were in favor of a strike. A hundred thousand workers are affected.

OPPOSE A MANDATE

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, June 5.—The President and the Acting Premier are opposing the Anfu Cabinet Ministers' request for the issue of a mandate, authorising operations against the Southern forces in Hunan.

British In China Have Seven Names In Honors List

Lady De Sausmarez Receives Grand Cross For Activities In This City

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, June 2.—The King's Birthday Honors list contains the following appointments to the Order of the British Empire for services during the war:

Dame Grand Cross: Lady Annie De Sausmarez, President of the British Women's Work Association in China.

Commander: Mr. Henry Gittins, Adviser to the Commissioner-General of the Siamese States Railways.

Officers: Major L. E. Canning (Shanghai Volunteer Corps); Mr. W. W. England (Peking Executive Committee); Mr. H. G. Gardner, Chairman of the Hankow War Information Committee: Mr. T. Leslie for excellent work for British interests in China.

Members: Mr. R. H. Eckford, British Vice-Consul at Tsingtao; Mr. A. Hide, Assistant British Commercial Attache at Shanghai; Mr. J. D. Hogg, Vice-Consul at Bangkok.

[Lady Sausmarez is the wife of Sir Haviland de Sausmarez, Judge of the British Supreme Court, who recently left here for England. During the war she did excellent work in connection with

(Continued on Page 9)

Bolshevist Army Breaking Down, Polish Report

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, June 3.—Reuter learns that, according to a telegram received in London from Warsaw, dated June 1, the second Bolshevik offensive is breaking down before the fierce resistance of the Poles.

The Bolsheviks who crossed the Beresina, south of Borisoff, have been completely dispersed. The Bolsheviks have not only failed to recapture Kieff but, after violent fighting, have left the Dnieper severely defeated.

Strong Bolshevik attacks on the Dniester have been repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy.

GEN. SMUTS URGES BRITONS TO UNITE

Says Empire Must Reorganize And Consider After-War Situation

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, June 4.—General Smuts, interviewed by the Daily Chronicle, declared that, apart from the grave situation in Central and Eastern Europe and the apparent impotence of the League of Nations, British statesmen should give attention to the constitutional position of the British Empire.

Geographically, the United Kingdom was an adjunct to Europe but, politically, the center of a world-wide Empire. The United Kingdom had seemingly not paid attention to "the fundamental constitutional changes, wrought by the war, in the British Commonwealth."

OLD EMPIRE GONE

"The old, pre-war British Empire," General Smuts continued "is gone in the sense of colonies or subordinate nations, clustering round one master nation. Unfortunately the old machinery still remains."

General Smuts disputed Mr. Bonar Law's contention that Dominion Home Rule was tantamount to a separatist republic, asserting: "We are an organic union, forming one whole with the King as connecting link.

"Dissolution would be revolutionary. There must be complete equality and freedom, enjoyed by sister States, united by the King. Only on that foundation will the British Commonwealth last."

LAMONT LAUDS JAPAN

(*Reuter's Service*)

San Francisco, June 2.—Mr Thomas W. Lamont, who has just returned from the Far East where he helped to arrange the banking Consortium for the benefit of China, addressing the Commonwealth Club today, praised the broad-mindedness of Japan in waiving her reservations with regard to Manchuria and Mongolia. He said that this action had brought the Far Eastern question a step nearer solution.

ANGLO-JAP PACT BEING VIOLATED, LONDON LEARNS

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, June 2.—The annual meeting of the China Association was held in London today. Mr. F. Anderson, the Chairman, said that the Committee had brought to the notice of the Government the representations of British residents in China that neither the spirit nor the letter of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty was being observed in Shantung.

He added that he was confident that, if Japan spontaneously offered China a settlement on neighborly and amicable terms, she would do much to promote harmony in the Far East and to disprove the criticism which ascribed to her a policy of aggression.

Mr. F. Anderson paid a tribute to the late Dr. G. E. Morrison who, he said, did his best to guide the Chinese Government into wise principles which, if followed, would have brought about a better position than at present.

PACT MUST STAND

London, June 3.—The automatic extension of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty for another year is foreshadowed owing to the fact that there would not be sufficient time before July to negotiate the revision, necessitated by the elimination of German influences in the Far East.

WORKMEN RIOT AGAINST CREW ON TRAM LINE

Attempt To Move Them From Trailer To Car Is Cause Of Fight

Two employes of the Municipal Electric plant in the Yangtszepoo district were sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment yesterday as a result of a riot around a tramcar and trailer on a loop near the electric plant Friday morning. The case was heard before Japanese Assessor Hayashide and Magistrate Loh in the Mixed Court yesterday.

The trouble started when the tram reached a loop, accompanied by the trailer, on which about 40 electricity department workers were riding. The men were asked to transfer to the car, but insisted that they be taken to their destination on the trailer.

It was explained by the conductor and motorman that it was impossible to take the trailer to the end of the line because, there being no loop there, it would be in front of the car on the return journey.

The workmen refused to listen to the explanation and, putting their shoulders against the trailer, they shoved it around the loop and blockaded the track.

Members of car crew remonstrated with the crowd and were attacked. Eventually a C. P. C. came to the rescue of the carmen and arrested two of the offenders, a fitter and a carpenter.

'Wets' In U. S. A. Get Jolt From Supreme Court

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, June 2.—The Supreme Court has decided that an amendment to the Federal Constitution cannot be submitted for ratification to a referendum vote in States, having provisions for taking a referendum, and has therefore set aside the decrees of the Ohio Court in favor of the submission of the Prohibition and Woman's Suffrage amendments to the voters.

Later.—The Supreme Court has reached no decision on the validity of the Prohibition amendment and the enforcemet of the law. The Court has now gone into recess until Monday when the term closes.

Congress Cuts Ship Program Fifty Per Cent

(*Reuter's Service*)

Washington, June 2.—The joint conference committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives has agreed to the Merchant Marine Bill; but the amount of $50,000,000 per annum, assigned for the construction of new ships, during the next five years, has been reduced by half.

454 Piculs of Smuggled Rice Confiscated; To Be Sold At Exchanges Today

Magistrate Shen Orders Sale Of 14 Carloads Of Cereal Seized At Funking At Two Depots To Be Inaugurated This Morning For Poor

The confiscation of the 14 carloads of rice, consisting of 454 piculs seized recently at the Funking Railway Station, was ordered yesterday by Magistrate Shen Paochang of Shanghai by a proclamation. The cereal will be sold to the poor at two cheap rice exchanges to be inaugurated this morning. They are located at the Temple of the Dragon King and the Boatmen's guild.

The proclamation was issued following sanction given to Magistrate Shen by the Civil Governor of Kiangsu. It will be remembered that, following the seizure of the rice, which was being exported to some point where it may be within Japanese reach, several local organisations and Magistrate Shen recommended the goods be confiscated as a warning to other smugglers.

The charge of smuggling against the shipping office and the consignee, a Provincial Assemblyman, is pending in the Criminal Court of Nantao. One of the accused is sick.

REGULATE SALES

A set of regulations for the operation of the exchanges were promulgated also by a proclamation yesterday issued by Magistrate Shen. The depots will be open every morning beginning today at 8 o'clock and close at 11 o'clock, in the afternoon, they will conduct the sales between 1 and 4 o'clock.

Each purchaser is allowed to buy a maximum quantity of five *shen*. Purchasers must buy rice chips before hand. No cash will be accepted by the rice distributers.

POOTUNG RIOTS

A near riot took place in Pootung Friday afternoon when a number of paupers attempted to raid a small rice shop. An alarm was sounded and the military police soon placed the raiders under arrest. About a third of a picul was carried away by some of the paupers.

The situation looked worse yesterday. A number of desperate female workers were moving about in a suspicious manner. But the day passed without any violence as a result of the extra precautions taken by the police.

WANG AND TANG EXCHANGE NOTES

Peace Delegates Write To Each Other For The First Time

The first exchange of letters between Mr. Tang Shao-yi, Southern peace delegate, and General Wang Yi-tang, Northern peace delegate, took place yesterday. Since the appointment of General Wang as the Northern envoy after the deadlock of the Shanghai Conference a year ago last month, no communications have passed between the respective peace representatives of the opposing parties.

The notes yesterday was on the subject of the recent issuance of the manifesto by the four leading Constitutionalists in Shanghai: Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Mr. Tang Shao-yi and General Tang Chi-yao by his attorney, General Li Lieh-chun.

Mr. Tang forwarded a copy of the manifesto to General Wang. In reply, General Wang expressed the desire to resume the peace conference and put aside all internal dissention.

Belgians Confer With British On German Africa

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, June 2.—M. De La Bassompierre, of the Belgian Foreign Office, and M. Louwers of the Colonial Department are at present in London, negotiating with Lord Milner with regard to the ex-German territory in East Africa, known as Tanganyika.

It has been arranged that the ex-German Provinces of Ruanda and Urundi shall be included in the Belgian mandate but certain transit problems have not yet been settled, including arrangements for transport along the section of the railway between Tabora and the coast at Dar-es-Salaam.

FRENCH INTERESTED

Paris, June 2.—M. Millerand has given instructions to M. Avenol, the French representative on the Inter-Allied Economic Council, now on his way to London, with regard to economic negotiations with M. Krassin.

Budapest, June 2.—M. Demard, Minister of Public Welfare, and M. Lazar of the Diplomatic Service are on their way to Paris to sign the Hungarian Treaty.

DISCLAIM RUMOR

Berlin, June 2.—An official denial has been issued to the sensational report in the Berliner Tageblatt that revolutionary troops were assembled in the neighborhood of Berlin.

London, June 2.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons today, Mr. Lloyd George stated that an undertaking to release all British prisoners in Soviet Russia was an essential preliminary to the renewal of trade relations with Russia.

FRYATT'S SHIP ON SALE

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, June 3.—Captain Fryatt's ship will be offered for auction in London on June 24. Only British bids will be allowed.

NEW RAIL LINE CONTRACT SIGNED

Italian Interests Reported To Be Preparing For 455 Li Construction

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Shanghai, June 5.—Reuter understands that a preliminary contract to build, equip and finance a railway line in Chihli from Tsangchow to Shihchiachuang, connecting the Tientsin-Pukow with the Peking-Hankow and Shansi lines, was signed on June 1 between the Tsangchow-Shihchiachuang railway company and Italian interests, represented by Mr. E. M. di Villa, the well-known engineer.

The line has been surveyed, plans drawn up, and estimates of traffic receipts made out by the railway company, but these have to be checked. The provisional agreement, which gives the concessionnaires six months option, wherein definitely to decide whether they will undertake the work, fixes the capital outlay at $10,000,000.

According to present plans, the length of the line would be 455 li and it is estimated that the construction can be completed in three years.

In connection with the above, it may be recalled that the Japanese recently failed to obtain a concession from the Peking Government to build a railway from Techow to Shihchiachuang.

Committee Is Named To Plan For July Fourth

Consul-General Will Head Organisation Work For Celebration

At a meeting of Americans held at the American Consulate General yesterday noon, June 5, to consider plans for the celebration of the 4th of July the following resolution was passed:

"The Presidents of the American Association, Chamber of Commerce, American Woman's Club, American Club, Columbia Country Club and Baseball Club, together with the American Consul General (who shall be ex-officio Chairman) will form a permanent committee, with authority to enlarge itself, to arrange for the celebration of the 4th of July."

Postmaster Makes Announcement Of New Hour Schedule

American Postmaster E. H. Everett yesterday announced that, beginning June 10, a new schedule of hours will be put into effect until further notice.

The new schedule is:

General Delivery, Stamps. Registry—7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Money Orders and Parcel Post—8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Lobby open—7:30 a.m. to 8:30 p.m.

JAPANESE CABINET IS FLAYED FOR WEAKNESS

Osaka Asahi Accuses Hara Coalition Of Militarism

POLICY IS WRONG

Points To Intervention In Siberia As Case In Point

NATION SUFFERS

Herald Of Asia Tells Of Changing Thought In The Empire

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Osaka, June 4.—The Osaka Asahi commenting editorially on Mr. J. O. P. Bland's articles on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, wonders in what light the Premier, Mr. Hara, and the other Ministers regard this foreign criticism.

The journal goes on to say that it fails to see any difference between the policy of the Hara Cabinet and that of the Terauchi Cabinet, which "was the incarnation of militarism,"—notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Hara is the first commoner to be Premier of Japan.

MILITARISTS CONTROL

"In every question of policy," the Asahi proceeds, "the Hara Cabinet allows itself to be influenced by the militarist party, with the result that its policy is as wrong as that of its predecessor, in fact, the Government is unable to get rid of the militarist influence."

The journal cites the example of Japanese intervention in Siberia, and says that, since the despatch of the expeditionary forces, there has been continuous trouble.

While the Government has failed to secure the approval of the nation for this policy, Japan has aroused the antagonism of the Russians and the suspicions of the Allies.

CLAIMS INCONSISTENCY

The cause of this continued misunderstanding, according to the Asahi, is the constant inconsistency between the Foreign Office and the militarists; and, as a consequence of this misunderstanding and suspicion, the nation is declared to be a heavy sufferer.

The Asahi concludes by asserting that radical reconstruction must be initiated in order that the true national policy, as represented by the Foreign Office, may be brought before the outside world."

HERALD OF ASIA

The following statement is culled from The Herald of Asia, issue of May 22. The editor of this able journal, Mr. Motosada Zumoto, is now visiting in China.

The statement reads:

"There is a good deal of discussion going on in the foreign press as to whether Japan is inclined to liberalism, conservatism or militarism. According to American opinion, what liberalism there is in Japan is under the heel of militarism, while conservatism simply stands neutral.

"There are many sorts of liberalism; there are those noted for being liberal with other people's opinions and not so liberal with their own; and vice versa; but that is not what the critics are after.

SOME LIBERALISM

"There is, of course, some degree of liberalism in Japan. In Japan you can be as liberal as you like so long as you do not molest the orderly procedure of government and law.

"In morals, especially social and sexual morals, there is great liberality; also in regard to customs and dress; but in regard to freedom of press opinion, and as to playing fast and loose with national tradition, there is not so much liberality.

"In Japan liberalism has not yet attained to the status of having principles. It is spasmodic and erratic. At times opinions that no one supposes would be tolerated are given free expression in the press, and at other

times opinions much more harmless and innocent are jumped upon and the exponents of them severely chastised.

IDEAS CHANGING

"Japanese thought is in a stage of transition from the old to the new. The younger generation is familiar with the liberalism of western countries and rather admires it, while the older generation still clings to its traditions and privileges for prestige and class.

"But the older generation cannot live for ever; and as the sticklers for antiquated nations pass off the stage there will be fewer and fewer like-minded enough to take their places and follow their ideas.

"The peers of the realm form the stronghold of conservatism, but they too will have to yield before the advance of thought."

DR. DEWEY VISITS SUNGKIANG FOLK

Citizens Out En Masse To Pay Homage To Savant And Hear Him Talk

(*China Press Correspondence*)

Sungkiang, Ku., June 5.—Our city was favored yesterday with a visit from Dr. John Dewey and several of his Chinese friends, among whom was Dr. Liu of the Government Normal College in Nanking, who acts as Dr. Dewey's interpreter. Our visitors were the guests of the Kiangsu Middle School No. 3, the District Board of Education, the District School Commission and the Public Library.

After leaving the train, the party was first taken to the Middle School, where Dr. Dewey made a brief address to the students. Then there was a feast prepared in Sungkiang's most noted resort, where the magistrate and a number of Sungkiang's citizens were gathered to greet Dr. Dewey.

Preparations had also been made to welcome Mrs. Dewey and her daughters, and the ladies gathered there were disappointed that their prospective guests were not in the party.

BIG CROWD HEARS

After the feast all repaired to the Public Library, where a large crowd had gathered. Here Dr. Dewey gave a most useful address on "Some Social Aspects of Education." As Dr. Liu also had an address to make, Mr. Hsu, a teacher in the Nanyang College interpreted for Dr. Dewey.

Dr. Liu's address, following Dr. Dewey's, was well received. Mr. Lok Kwe-liang, a man prominent in educational circles in Sungkiang, presided at the meeting. At its close, he announced that a Public Health Association was to be organised in Sungkiang. This is certainly a most important organisation and one that Sungkiang is sadly in need of.

VISIT WARD'S TOMB

It is a hopeful sign that the leaders in educational matters are becoming awake to such needs. Dr. Dewey's address, if given heed to, will have done much to promote such an undertaking.

When the party had partaken of tea and some light refreshments, a visit was made to the tomb of America's famous general, Frederick Ward. We are glad to note in this connection that a post of the American Legion has been named in his honor.

It is to be hoped that the members of this post will do something towards keeping his grave in a better state. The gentry of Sungkiang spent quite a good sum on the premises last year, but there should be more regular supervision given to the upkeep of the place.

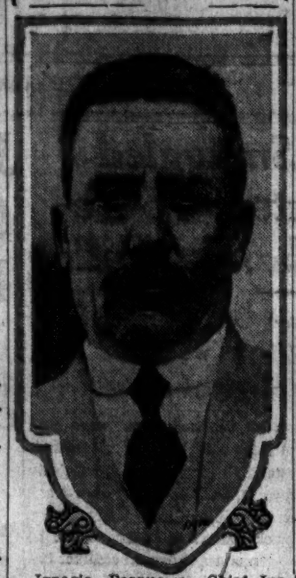
Housing Congress Meets In London

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, June 3.—The Inter-Allied Housing and Town Planning Congress, at which 20 countries are represented, met at the Central Hall, Westminster, today under the presidency of Dr. Addison, Minister of Health.

The object of the Congress is to discuss the post-war housing and town planning policies of the various governments, particularly with reference to new legislation and finance, and also the adoption of housing program with a view to establishing comprehensive and adequate housing provision within the next 20 years.

Mexican Jurist Arrested By U.S. Authorities At Douglas



Ignacio Pesqueira, Chief Justice of the Mexican Supreme Court, said to have been appointed Military Governor of Sonora, which State has led in the revolution against the Carranza Government, is reported to have been arrested by United States authorities upon his arrival at Douglas, Ariz.

Reserves To Be Chief's Guests

Assistant Commissioner Of Police To Entertain Officers And Men

Officers and men of the Shanghai Municipal Police Reserves are to be entertained this morning by their chief, Mr. A. L. Anderson, assistant commissioner of police (reserves). He is to hold an "at home" at his residence in Great Western Road, beginning at 11 o'clock.

Members of the E. F. E. U., the Chairman of the Municipal Council, the Commandant of the S.V.C., and others will be present.

The Reserves, in uniform, are to fall in at the Bubbling Well police station at 10:30 o'clock.

Protests Tax On Auto Cars

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, June 5.—The American Legation has protested to the Chinese Government against the tax levied by General Hsu Shu-cheng on automobiles in Mongolia as prohibitive to trade.

Under the new tax $50 per trip is imposed on a five-seated car, used for private purposes, and $100 on a five-seater, used for commercial purposes. The tax on a seven-seated car is $150.

CHIN GETS 10 DAYS

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, June 5.—A mandate is being issued this afternoon granting Chin Yung-peng an additional twenty days' leave, as ten days is stated to be insufficient to give time for the necessary rearrangements.

TROOPS DELAYED

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, June 5.—The movement of General Wu Pei-fu's troops northward is being retarded by train difficulties. Only two trains a day are available and these are subject to prolonged delays.

SIAMESE IN PARIS

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, June 2.—Prince Rajaduri of Siam who is one of the members of the Siamese Military Mission, has arrived in Paris.

GLOVER'S DOG REMEDIES

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Mailed free to any address

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Correspondence

MCTYEIRE'S CHINESE BOARD

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir: In reply to "Veritas," I take pleasure in enclosing the names of the Chinese Advisory Board of McTyeire School. They are:

Mr. S. K. Tsao, Mr. C. C. Nieh, Dr. Fong F. Sec, Mrs. T. T. Wong and Mrs. S. F. Tsao.

I will add that the writer of the letter signed "A Father" which appeared in THE CHINA PRESS during the week is not a member of the board.

Will you kindly say through your columns for the benefit of "Veritas" that McTyeire welcomes visitors? Those who would like information about the school will receive every courtesy at the school office, No. 1 Edinburgh Road. Very Truly,

MARTHA E. PYLE,
Principal, McTyeire School.

CHINESE TRUSTEES IN FOREIGN SCHOOLS

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir: Veritas, "Stern daughter of the Voice of God," is a bit too stern in attributing to "A Chinese Father" the statement that boards of Chinese trustees are already functioning at St. John's and other mission schools. Repeated readings of the passage of arms fail to show me that "A Chinese Father" has said or implied the present existence of such bodies. What he no doubt meant was that it is the policy of some of these schools to organise these boards and invest them with power, and as a St. John's alumnus, I can testify that such is the intention of our authorities in America. I would despair of the future of mission schools if right reverend people who believe that any consideration of the wishes and suggestions of the Alumni would mean handing the entire authority of the schools over to them, be allowed to establish dynasties in free institutions in a supposedly free country: Yours etc.,

A. BYSTANDER.

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir: The Victoria Theater advertised in THE CHINA PRESS that at today's matinee it would show Douglas Fairbanks in "Reaching for the Moon." Instead it put on "The Bedroom Blunder" and "His Father's Son." We were of course greatly disappointed. This is not the first time unannounced changes have been made at the local movie houses. Why do they do these things? In case of necessity, they could at least inform ticket buyers at the window that they had had to change the announced program.

Yours Truly,
TWO MOVIE LOVERS.

(Concerning yesterday's change of the program at the Victoria Theater Manager Roth said last night that eleventh hour changes of the kind at times are unavoidable. In the case of the Douglas Fairbanks picture advertised for yesterday it was found at the last moment, he said, that it had to be sent north and that the change in program therefore had to be made. Whenever this is done, he said, it is the practice of the theater to announce the change on billboards outside. An announcement of yesterday's change of program was made in this manner, he stated.)

Sunkiang Happy Over Magistrate Who Understands

(*China Press Correspondent*)

Sungkiang, June 5.—Sungkiang has had a change in magistrates lately and the present incumbent is about the most hopeful specimen of a Chinese official that it has been the pleasure of your scribe to meet. He is young, energetic and progressive.

He is a native of the Fukien Province, but has lived twenty-three years in Kiangsu and speaks in a manner quite intelligible to our people. Sungkiang is to be congratulated on getting him.

Honda Arrives; Denies Booking For Peking Job

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Shanghai, June 5.—Mr. Kumataro Honda, formerly Japanese Minister to Switzerland and Councillor of Embassy in London, arrived in Shanghai today from Japan by the Kitano Maru.

Mr. Honda requests Reuter categorically to deny the report that he is a prospective successor to Mr. Obata as Minister at Peking, or that his visit to China has any political significance whatever.

He is on a pleasure trip, during which he proposes to study the changes which have taken place in local, social and economic conditions since his last visit to China, seven years ago.

AGUILAR SURRENDERS

(*Reuter's Service*)

Vera Cruz, June 2.—General Aguilar, the late President Carranza's son-in-law, has surrendered to the forces of the de facto Government. He will be allowed to leave the country by the next steamer.

MILITARY ROADS

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Peking, June 5.—General Tsao Kun is constructing a military road from Paotingfu to Tientsin.

SPEEDY PEACE IN SIBERIA IS NOW INDICATED

Soviets And Verkhne-Udinsk Heads Close To Agreement, Says Report

EXCHANGE OF TELEGRAMS

'Act Peaceably Toward Russia And Japan,' Is Slogan Of New Coalition

(*Reuter's Pacific Service*)

Vladivostok, June 4.—M. Medvedieff, head of the Zemstvo Provisional Government, has received the following telegram from M. Kransochekoff, Foreign Minister of the Verkhne-Udinsk Government.

"Tschitcherin's telegram and General Oi's declaration form a firm basis for a peaceful and speedy settlement of the Far Eastern question. The Soviet recognises the independence of the Far Eastern republic which should join up, have one government, and negotiate collectively with foreigners.

"It is important, when dealing with foreigners, that you should communicate with us or send a representative. By all means avoid conflicts. It is necessary to act peaceably towards Russia and Japan."

M. Medvedieff had an interview, lasting several hours, with Mr. Matshdaira, the Japanese diplomatic representative here. Important questions were discussed, it is stated, with satisfactory results.

IMPORTANT MEETING

M. Medvedieff has received the following telegram from Paris signed by M. Sukhlominoff, the Soviet representative, and others; "I have published your telegrams in the European press. Despatch a diplomatic mission to Europe. The Russian officials are boycotting you. Send information regarding the Zabaikal Government. It is necessary to arrange for systematic communication" (between Vladivostok and Europe).

SEMENOFF BARRIER

Vladivostok, June 4.—It is rumored that negotiations are proceeding for the liquidation of the "Semenoff barrier." Semenoff's followers have given up hope and the Japanese are only waiting for a favorable opportunity to take definite measures.

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FAITH

THE greatest word in any language is Faith. It is the fundamental principle of all religion, the foundation of all business.

Without faith all would be chaos. Governments, courts, banks, and the institution of the family would go down in ruin.

Washington had faith at Valley Forge; Lincoln at Gettysburg; Roosevelt had boundless faith in the American people.

To believe in something with all your heart, to be absolutely without fear of obstacle, courageous in the face of envy, and smiling at defeat until it turns to victory—that is faith.

To every man and woman in the world whose confidence and good-will "DODGE BROTHERS" enjoy, they owe an obligation—to safeguard their faith. To every person whose good fortune depends upon our good faith we are gravely responsible. There are certain attributes of character always discernible in motor car buyers. The most striking of these is faith. They have faith in the car they buy—faith in themselves.

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ENGLISH SHIPS EMBARK TROOPS FOR IRELAND

Commons Member Pleads For Omission Of Proviso Regarding Armies

MR. LONG MAKES REPLY

Sir Edward Carson Opposes Amendment And Asks For Separation

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 3.—The battleships, Valiant and Warspite are embarking 1,000 marines and the 1st Devons at Devonport for Queenstown.

SINN FEIN ATTACKS

London, June 3.—Sinn Feiners today attacked the signal station at Queenstown and five coastguard stations. All the attacks except one were successful.

A Government troopship has arrived in Bantry Bay and has landed a hundred troops with full war equipment. Other contingents are being disembarked at various points along the coast.

URGES OMISSION

London, June 2.—In the course of the debate in the House of Commons today on the Home Rule Bill, Captain C. R. Coote (Coalition Liberal) moved the omission of the provision reserving to Imperial control the armed forces of the Crown.

He suggested that, if Britain gave the Irish Parliaments control of armed forces, things would come to such a pass that Irishmen would be compelled to unite.

TO RESTORE ORDER

Mr. Walter Long said that the fact that additional troops were still being despatched to Ireland proved the determination of the Government to do everything in its power to restore order. Ex-servicemen in Ireland were being hounded out of the country by the Sinn Feiners. This was a fact of which everyone should be heartily ashamed and yet it was proposed to transfer to the Sinn Feiners the control of armed forces.

There was no comparison between Ireland and the Dominions in this connection and any attempt to hand over military forces to the Irish Parliaments ought to be resisted to the uttermost.

CARSON OPPOSED

Sir Edward Carson opposed the amendment and appeared to the Government to modify the Bill with a view to delegating certain specific powers to the Irish Parliaments which might be enlarged in future, while the real strength and power were left to the Imperial Parliament.

He believed more than ever that the Bill would lead to separation. Ulster was complaining that the Government was "kicking them out." The state of things in the south and west was hideous and disgraceful to the British Government.

The amendment was negatived without a division.

SAILORS ENJOY AT HOME DINNER

Season Of Series Of Highly Successful Affairs Comes To An End

The usual monthly "At Home" dinner was held last evening and the hostesses of the evening were Mrs. W. L. Johnstone and Mrs. Alexander. Forty-five were served and there were quite a number of sailors from the gunboats, Elcano, Samar and Villalobos.

Musical and reading numbers were given by Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Lyman, Miss Olive Crane and Mr. Schiller.

The affair marks the conclusion for the season of a most successful series of evenings conducted under the auspices of the Social Welfare Committee of the American Woman's Club which Committee is planning another series for the Fall months.

At this time the Navy Y.M.C.A. wishes to publicly thank these ladies as well as all others who have taken most substantial interest in the Navy "Y" and its work for the sailors visiting this port.

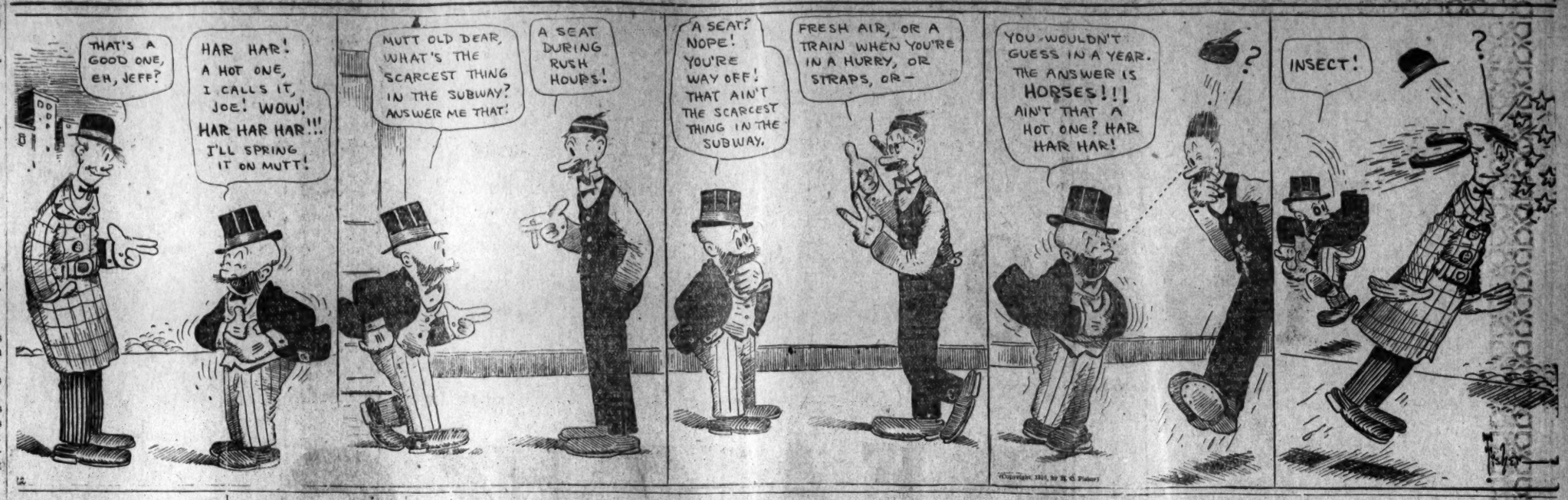
Japanese Capture Nikolaievsk And Wireless Station

BY NATHANIEL PEFFER

(Staff Wire to THE CHINA PRESS*)*

Peking, June 5.—Reports from Vladivostok say that the Japanese have captured Nikolaievsk and have also taken the wireless station on the Saghalion Peninsula. Japanese activities in that district are being extended.

MUTT & JEFF — You Can't Blame Jeff For Thinking Joe's Jokes Are Sour — By Bud Fisher


THAT'S A GOOD ONE, EH, JEFF?
HAR HAR! A HOT ONE, I CALLS IT, JOE! WOW! HAR HAR HAR!!! I'LL SPRING IT ON MUTT!
MUTT OLD DEAR, WHAT'S THE SCARCEST THING IN THE SUBWAY? ANSWER ME THAT!
A SEAT DURING RUSH HOURS!
A SEAT? NOPE! YOU'RE WAY OFF! THAT AIN'T THE SCARCEST THING IN THE SUBWAY.
FRESH AIR, OR A TRAIN WHEN YOU'RE IN A HURRY, OR STRAPS, OR—
YOU WOULDN'T GUESS IN A YEAR. THE ANSWER IS HORSES!!! AIN'T THAT A HOT ONE? HAR HAR HAR!
INSECT!

SCHOOL TO TRAIN SEA OFFICERS TO BE STARTED HERE

Captain Hudson To Teach Night Classes To Aid Sailors Advance

Night classes for the study of navigation are to be inaugurated in Shanghai late this month by Captain J. Hudson, of the Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company. The only school of this kind now in existance on the China Coast is at Hongkong and sailors here are pleased at the prospect of a possibility of preparing themselves for Mates' and Masters' examinations without leaving their ships.

Captain Hudson, a nephew of Sir Haviland de Sausmarez, started his sea career as a cadet on H. M. S. Conway and served his time in the Loch line of sailing ships. He has had two years experience as Master in the Craig line of sailing vessels and three years experience as Master of steamships on the China Coast.

He was Navigating Officer and Master of the relief ship Rachael for the Australian Antarctic Expedition of 1912-14 and holds honors in navigation.

Special training in surveying has added to his qualification as an instructor.

A signal course will be in charge of a naval signalman.

Personal instruction will be given to candidates while they are in port and work will be mapped out for them to enable them to carry on their studies while at sea.

Captain Hudson is a Member of the Royal Geographical Society and Member of the Royal Astronomical Society and has the Polar Medal.

Tomorrow's Band Concert

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden tomorrow beginning at 5:30 p.m.:

1. March—Big Guns ..... Avolo
2. Overture—Maritana ..... Wallace
3. Waltz—Tendres Baisers ..... Waldteufel
4. Selection—Eugene Onegin ..... Tschaikovsky
5. Song—Poor Butterfly ..... Hiebell
6. Selection—All the Girls ..... Williams

R. Dramis,
Musician-in-Charge.

News Brevities

The Secretary of the Canadian Association of China informs us that he has on hand catalogues and reports of public schools of the Province of British Columbia, Canada; also school regulations and courses of study for the schools and universities. Parents interested should apply to Mr. J. J. Evans, 30 North Szechuen Road, who will gladly forward the reports for inspection.

* * *

Mr. S. J. Deeks, agency manager of the China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd., and well-known local cricketer and sportsman, has returned to Shanghai after a lengthy visit to Australia. Mrs. Deeks, with her three children, has left Australia for England.

* * *

The Directors of Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd., have decided to pay an interim dividend of Taels 0.25 per share on June 21, 1920 to shareholders on record on that date.

* * *

A fitter engaged in the work of construction on one of the United States Shipping Board vessels at the Kiangnan Dock was instantly killed yesterday when he lost his footing while rivetting the steel hull. He dashed out his brains against a steel plate.

* * *

Among the passengers who will leave for the United States this afternoon by the Empress of Asia is Mr. Charles McCaffin, the Newchwang agent of the Standard Oil Company of New York. Mr. McCaffin has been in China for 41 years and this is the first trip that he has made home in all that time.

You will keep dry all days inside Beacons

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Beacon Oilskins are made for both sexes and all ages from 3 years old upwards, and are specially seasoned before despatch Abroad. You can save time, and buy safely, by ordering any of the following now, without waiting for the Catalogue.

THE CONNAUGHT COAT FOR MEN Smart Raglan Style, in China Silk Oilskin the 'Best Oilskin Coat, made specially for Hot Countries;' in Black, Yellow, Grey, Dark Green, Navy or Brown; Single Silk, 17-ozs. weight, 57/6; Double Silk (two thicknesses) 32-ozs weight, 77/6. Hat to match, Lined Silk, in Black or Colours, 11/6.

THE PATRICIA COAT FOR WOMEN is exactly the same as the **CONNAUGHT** in material, Raglan Shape, weight, and price. The colours are different: Sage, Primrose, Amethyst, Navy, Black, Brown, Mole and Myrtle. Hats to match, lined Silk, in Black or Colours, 11/6.

THE FALKLAND COAT FOR MEN is the lightest Cambric Oilskin made. Smartly cut, with easy Raglan shoulders, wide Satin shirt, two big pockets, shoulders lined across, and storm tabs to cuffs and throat. 3 lbs. weight, in Black, 38/6; in Grey green, Dark green, or Tan-brown, 42/- Sou'westers to match, 6/- and 7/- respectively.

THE PIONEER COAT FOR HORSEMEN is made of Double Oilskin throughout, with a Triple Overlap Blizzard-proof front, and an extra wide 120-in. skirt. It has a button-up back-vent 30-in. long, an inner extending-flap which completely covers the saddle, knee-straps, wind-cuffs, and 2 roomy pockets. Grey-green colour. 4 lbs. weight 59/6; the same Coat with a Wool Fleece lining and Sporting Belt to Buckle, £5 5s. Haydee O'Leary Sporting Hat to match, 7/-.

MINIATURE OILSKINS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS from 22 ins. long (three years old size) at 17/6, to 44 ins. long at 80/- Ten intermediate sizes and prices. In Black only. The Girl's Coat has a belted back. Children's Sou'westers lined, 4/6.

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SHANGHAI AND HANKOW

WHAT DOCTORS SAY

W. Bathurst Woodman, M.D.,
North-Eastern Hospital for Children, London.

WHEN the mother cannot or ought not to suckle her own infant, and in those cases we have when the infant's stomach does not tolerate or tolerates ill, the milk of domestic animals, I consider Nestle's Milk Food (Lacteous Farina) to be one of the best substitutes for mother's milk. This is not only the result of my own experience at the North Eastern Hospital and elsewhere, but I have received similar reports from independent sources from the Continent.

Dr. C. Wurtz,
Dean and Professor of the Faculty of Medicine, Paris.

NESTLE'S Milk Food, which gives excellent results in the case of young children, presents very nearly the same composition as mother's milk.

Dr. S. Sapolini,
Consulting Physician to the Italian Royal Family.

I FIND Nestle's Milk Food preferable to all other artificial products for infants.

Dr. Benavento,
Director of the Madrid Lying-in Hospital.

THE use of Nestle's Milk Food in the Madrid Lying-in Hospital has given excellent results; children fed with it enjoy excellent health.

Gustavus F. Pirrie, M.D.,
Physician to Ulster Hospital for Children, Belfast.

YOUR Milk Food has been used by me in the wards of the Ulster Hospital for Children in several cases, and gave great satisfaction.

Samuel R. Mason, M.D.,
Coombe Lying-in Hospital; Lecturer on Obstetric Medicine in the Ledwich School of Midicine, Dublin.

I HAVE for some years past held a very high opinion of Nestle's Milk Food. I believe it to be the best of the many artificial foods and always recommend it to my patients when the mothers cannot nurse their infants.

R. Clark Newton, M.S., L.M., M.R.C.S.L.,
Surgeon to the Newcastle Lying-in Hospital and Hospital for Diseases of Women.

IN my opinion, this Food is a distinct advance in dietetics. It is prepared in a strictly scientific manner; but what is more to the purpose, I have over and over again found it nourish and sustain the sick when many other forms of feeding had failed.

IN many cases ordinary cow's milk contains so rich and indigestible a casein (cheesy constituent) that it is freely vomited as curds, and gives rise also either to constipation or diarrhoea. Nestle's Milk Food, however, contains this nutritious casein in a form that is at once both soluble and digestible.

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Secretary Of Hankow Race Club Accused Of Forging Two First Prize Tickets

W. N. Haigh Charged With Having Uttered False Documents And Appropriated Moneys Of Club To His Own Use

Charges of forging two cash sweep winning tickets of the Hankow Spring Race meeting and appropriating to his own use the moneys of a public company, were brought against W. N. Haigh, secretary of the Hankow Race Club, last Tuesday at the British Consular Court, Hankow.

The numbers of the tickets were 1017 and 1268 which were the winning tickets of the first prizes in the fifth and sixth races of the first extra off day of the Spring meeting.

The case was heard before Mr. F. A. Wallis, Acting British Vice-Consul.

Mr. A. V. Perry appeared on behalf of the Race Club and Mr. R. A. Frost represented the defense.

MAKES CHARGES

Mr. Perry, in outlining the charge said that the facts alleged against the accused were that he had given orders to a Chinese printer to print two forged tickets, that he had afterwards pinned the said tickets to cheques for corresponding amounts and had proffered them to a certain member of the Race Club Committee for signature, and that, having obtained the signatures as required, he went to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, cashed the cheques and converted the money to his own uses.

Liang Tsen-pao, the first witness called, deposed to being the manager of the Wha Chang Printing Office. He had received a message, he said, from Mr. Liu, compradore of the Race Club, by telephone the week before saying that Mr. Haigh wished to speak to him. He went to the Race Club, and saw Mr. Haigh who showed him the stubs of certain ticket books and asked him "Did you print these?" to which he replied in the affirmative.

GAVE AN ORDER

Mr. Haigh then gave him an order to print two more tickets, one red and one green. The tickets were cash sweep tickets, and he was positive that they were just the same as those produced in Court. Mr. Haigh told witness to print numbers on the tickets as written on two visiting cards which were produced in Court. Mr. Haigh had told witness to keep secret about the matter. Afterwards, as Mr. Haigh had asked him to keep the matter secret, he had himself taken the tickets to the Race Club and handed them to Mr. Haigh. He identified Mr. Haigh in Court as being the person to whom he had handed the tickets.

Lin Tsung-chi, compradore to the Hankow Race Club and Recreation Ground, stated that all the cash sweep counterfoils after the races were handed into the secretary's office by the cash sweep compradore. A few days after the first off day the secretary had asked witness to have all the stubs put away so that the coolies might use them as fuel.

ASKED FOR LISTS

Later the accused asked his clerk to make up a list of unpaid cash sweep prizes, and a few days afterwards the accused, had asked witness whether the stubs had been thrown away. As they had not been disposed of, Mr. Haigh had asked to have the stubs of certain races. The next day witness took all the stubs to accused who selected two or three books from two races and said that the rest could be thrown away. No Chinese had been seen coming to the Race Club to collect cash sweep prizes during the last week.

IDENTIFIED BOOKS

Shan Yen-fung, accounts clerk to the Race Club, said that he had made out a list of unclaimed prizes. They had been made from the race and cash sweep book which was identified by him. When a prize is paid it is always marked. The first prizes for the fifth and sixth races of the first extra off day were not paid at the time he made the list.

Inspector J. Paul, of the Hankow British municipal police, gave evidence that he was present when the printer was taken to the Race Club. He saw the box of visiting cards in the secretary's roll-top desk. The printer pointed the cards out to him. There were 98 cards left in the box. He was also present at the search and arrest of the printer.

ENTRY OF HAIGH

Mr. H. F. Baker, a member of the committee of the Race Club, gave evidence relative to the entry into the minutes of that Club concerning the appointment of Mr. Haigh as secretary. On May 21, accused had approached witness and asked him to come into the office and sign some cheques on behalf of the chairman of the club. The cheques were for cash sweep prizes and had cash sweep tickets pinned to them. Accused had come to witness' office the following morning and had asked him to sign two more cheques in place of those which had been signed the day previous, which had been drawn upon a wrong account. Accused had brought the two cancelled cheques with him.

PRESENTED 2 CHEQUES

J. E. Wight, cashier of the Chartered Bank, gave evidence that on the morning of May 22, Mr. Haigh had presented two cheques over the bank counter for payment. He had passed the cheques and had paid the money in notes to accused. He identified the cheques as being those produced in Court.

S. Tweedie, clerk of Messrs. Thomson Brothers and Bell, auditors to the Race Club, stated that the twin cross on the tickets produced in Court signified that the prize money had been paid. While checking the "D" accounts referring to the first extra off day, he had found them to be all in order.

On May 26, in the morning, he went to the Chartered Bank to have the passbook made up which was checked on the previous Friday as being in order. When the pass book was made up, however, it was found that the amount on the two tickets in question had been paid twice over.

WENT TO TRACK

Witness subsequently went to the Race Club in the afternoon of the same day and took the two tickets with him. He went into the office and showed them to Mr. Haigh, and the accused had produced two other tickets, which witness then identified in Court. When auditing the cash of the Cash Sweeps, witness stated that he checked against Mr. Tong's list for tickets paid and not against the entries in the cash sweep book.

Mr. Perry then begged to draw the Court's attention to the tickets, remarking that it was noticeable that the ink used in writing upon the forged tickets was of a lighter tint than that upon the originals and upon the stubs, also the chops upon the forged tickets did not coincide with the stubs.

ASKS FOR CHARGE

He then asked the Court to enter a charge against the accused of having forged certain documents, namely cash sweep tickets Nos. 1907 and 1268 being the winning tickets of the first prizes in the fifth and sixth races of the first extra off day of the Hankow Spring meeting: further, with having uttered false documents with intent to defraud; and thirdly, in his capacity as secretary of the Hankow Race Club with having appropriated to his own use and benefit the moneys of a public company.

The Judge then formally read the charges against the accused which were in terms similar to those suggested by Counsel for the Prosecution.

Mr. Frost, on behalf of defendant said that he wished to reserve his defense. He would like to ask the Court that the hearing be adjourned.

The Court granted the request and the hearing was adjourned until Saturday morning.

POWELL PUPILS GIVE ENJOYABLE PIANO RECITAL

Fine Renditions Of Difficult Numbers Please Big Gathering Of Friends

An event of some interest to the musical world of Shanghai took place yesterday afternoon when Mrs. Powell's pupils gave a most interesting and enjoyable piano recital at her house, 666 Avenue Joffre, a very high degree of technical achievement was shown and much talent disclosed.

In the midst of much that was interesting the contributions of Miss Olive Crane, Miss H. Lubeck, Miss M. D'Almeida and Henry White call for special notice. Miss D'Almeida's rendering of the Chopin Scherzo in B flat Minor reached a very high degree of technical freedom and the interpretation was exceptionally good; the player has both temperament and vision.

These latter qualities appeared too in the playing of Henry White who gave the Chopin Nocturne in F Sharp Minor followed by the Rachmannioff Prelude in C Sharp Minor. Much may be expected from this young player.

Miss Lubeck's two numbers, "Autumn" by Chaminade and "Gavotte" by D'Albert, were well chosen and the Gavotte, an exacting number to play, was given with power and clarity of phrasing.

Miss Lin gave an interesting and intelligent interpretation of Schumann's "Papillons." Mrs. Powell is much to be congratulated on the success she has achieved with her pupils.

The program follows:

1. Chopin—Waltz in B. Minor Miss Ward.
2. Lind—Two sketches..Miss Olive Crane.
3. Beethoven—Rondo ....Miss I. Lubeck.
4. Chopin—Waltz in E. Minor Miss A. Gensburger.
5. Schumann—Papillons..Miss Lin.
6. Grieg—Prelude Gavotte Rigaudon .....Mrs. Armistead.
7. Chopin—Nocturne in F. sharp Minor Rachmaninoff — Prelude—C. sharp Minor ....Henry White.
8. Wagner—Brassin—Magic Fire Miss Mitchell.
9. Chaminade—Autumn D'Albert—Gavotte ..Miss H. Lubeck.
10. Chopin—Scherzo in B. flat Minor ....Miss M. D'Almeida.

DURAZZO IS PROMOTED

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, June 5.—The Marquis Durazzo, Italian Charge d'Affaires, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to China.

COAL MINERS AGREE

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, June 2.—The anthracite mine-owners and miners have accepted President Wilson's offer to appoint a commission to decide the wages dispute.

How Much Does a Rusty Metal Roof Detract from the Appearance of a House?

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Hints about Baby

EACH meal for Baby should be freshly prepared and given at a temperature of about 100°F. Use a feeder that can be easily and efficiently cleansed. Never give Baby a "Comforter" which infects the mouth with germs, and spoils its shape.

The Food must be conveyed into Baby's mouth without fear of germ contamination and at a proper rate of flow.

The Allenburys Foods

are easy to prepare, free from germs, and provide complete nourishment; the 'Allenburys' Feeder the simplest and best.

MILK FOOD No. 1 From birth to 3 months
MILK FOOD No. 2 From 3 to 6 months
MALTED FOOD No. 3 From 6 months upwards

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London.

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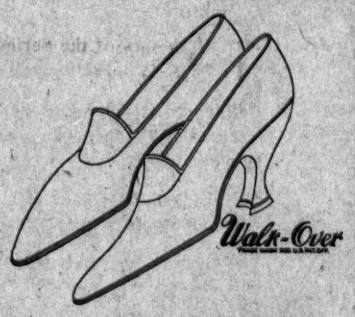
Get yourself that pair of Walk-Over White Shoes made of good quality Kid, Buckskin or Canvas. These Shoes are light and comfortable and reasonably priced.

We have your size and know what style shoe is most suitable for your feet. It will be well worth your while to visit our store. See these shoes and let us fit you.

WEAR KEDS FOR TENNIS



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WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

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Prompt attention given to mail orders. Write for our catalogue.

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THE DOWN-TOWN MEETING-PLACE OF THE ÉLITE

Ice Cream That Is Superb
Tiffins and Afternoon Teas

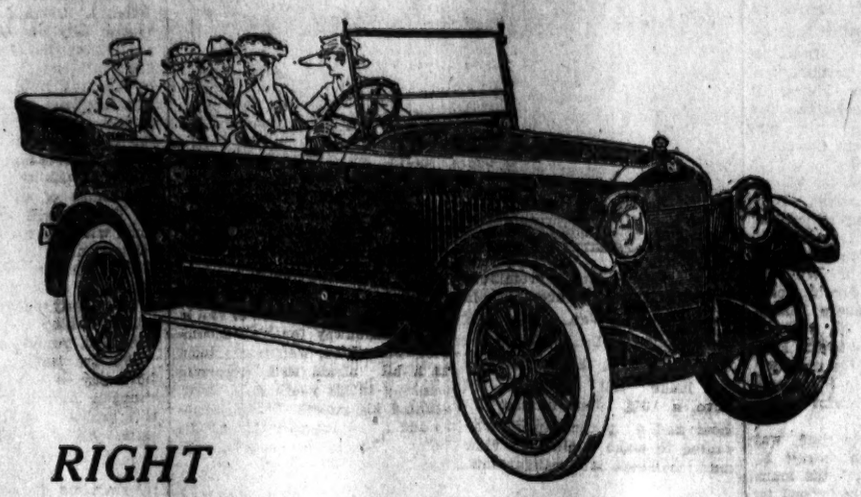
The Only Sanitary Service In Shanghai

36 Nanking Road SULLIVAN'S 36 Nanking Road

If you are thinking of getting a car, don't buy one just because it "looks pretty." Study intelligently the various parts—Chassis, Motor, Transmission, Steering, Rear Axle and, lastly, the Upholstery and General Finish.

STUDEBAKER

CARS—Series 20



may be equalled by a few other makes, but they are excelled by none!

BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN—MECHANICALLY RIGHT

THOROUGHLY MODERN

AND ECONOMICAL IN OPERATION AND UPKEEP

Last week we told you something about the Chassis of the "BIG SIX"; this week we want to tell you about

THE MOTOR

THE motors of the Series 20 Studebaker Cars, designed and built by Studebaker, are rugged in construction, clean cut in appearance, flexible in operation and accessible.

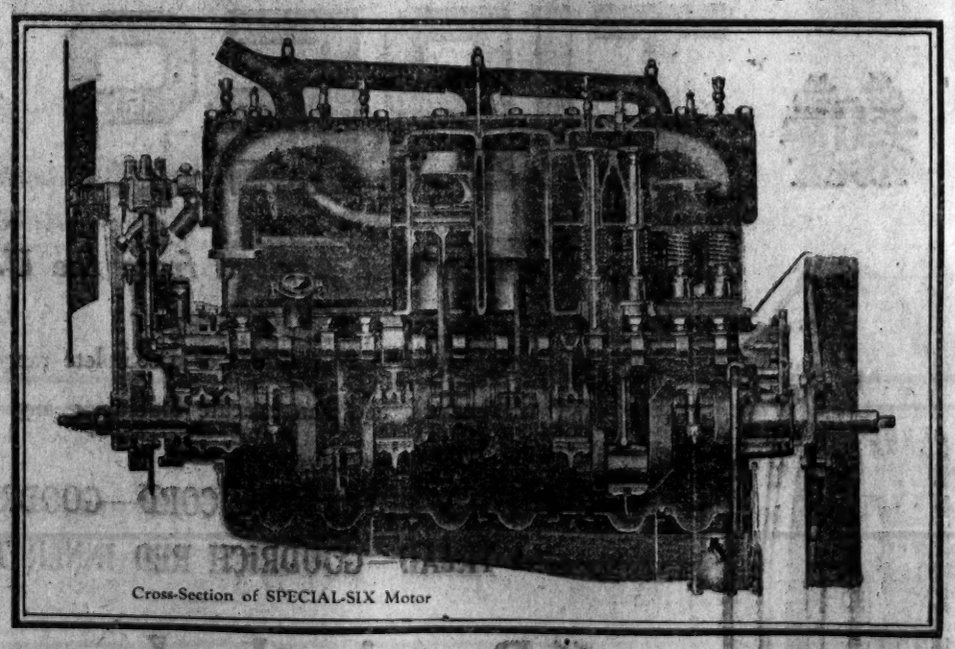
Cylinders of each model are of the demountable, L-head type, cast en bloc, thus insuring rigidity and correct alignment. The SPECIAL-SIX motor is of 3½-inch bore and 5-inch stroke, developing 50-horsepower. The BIG-SIX motor is of 3⅞-inch bore and 5-inch stroke, developing 60-horsepower.

The crankshaft of each motor has four bearings and is of large proportions to withstand the stresses and pressures to which it is subjected. After being machined, crankshafts are carefully balanced by the most approved methods.

Valve push-rods of the mushroom type, located on the left side of the motor, are entirely enclosed from dirt. Valve lifts are 5-16 of an inch and, operate with unusual quietness and smoothness.

Wide-ribbed flanges around the crank case, together with additional ribbing around main bearings, add greatly to the strength and rigidity of the motor and result in maximum reduction of vibration. Engine supporting arms at the rear of motor are cast integral with crank case.

An improved type carburetter is used on the SPECIAL-SIX motor. The specially designed "two-range" carburetter on the BIG-SIX consumes a minimum quantity of fuel under ordinary touring conditions. When high speed and extra power are required, the second range automatically comes into action on further depressing the accelerator pedal.



Cross-Section of SPECIAL-SIX Motor

The duplex system of lubrication is another notable feature. A gear pump forces oil through the distributor pipe in the crank case, from which a portion of it passes through a series of holes, keeping the oil troughs for connecting rod splash well supplied. Another series of holes in the distributor pipe admits oil to each camshaft bearing and thence, through a radial hole, it is led to troughs over main bearings. From this point it reaches the main bearings themselves by gravity, supplying all important bearings in the motor with positive lubrication.

SPECIFICATION OF THE BIG-SIX

SEATING CAPACITY—Seven passengers.

WHEELBASE—126 inches.

MOTOR—Six cylinders cast en bloc; demountable L-head, 3⅞" x 5", 60-65 H. P. at 2,000 R. P. M.

LUBRICATION—Splash and positive distribution.

COOLING SYSTEM—Centrifugal force pump circulating system; tubular radiator; 18-inch four-blade fan.

PETROL SYSTEM—17-gallon tank in rear; vacuum feed.

CARBURETION—Two-range carburetter with hot-spot intake manifold.

ELECTRIC SYSTEM—Separate unit starter and generator.

IGNITION—High-tension magneto.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS—Large headlights with improved deflecting and diffusing lenses; two degrees of dimming; speedometer light; side lights integral with windshield; tonneau light with convenient extension; tail light.

CLUTCH—Aluminum, leather-faced, cone clutch with anti-spin brake.

TRANSMISSION—Intermediate, separate unit, three speeds forward, and reverse; long gear-shift lever.

GEAR RATIO—3.71 to 1.

REAR AXLE—Studebaker improved semi-floating, spiral bevel gear drive, with full taper bearing equipment.

DRIVE—Hotchkiss.

SPRINGS—Front and rear semi-elliptic; front, 38" x 2", seven leaves; rear 56" x 2", eight leaves, underslung.

TYRES—Cord, 33" x 4½"; anti-skid on rear.

BRAKES—Foot brake, external contracting 14⅛" x 2"; hand brake, internal expanding 14⅝" x 1¾".

MUD GUARDS—Heavy pressed steel, double-crown design.

UPHOLSTERY—Genuine hand-buffed French plaited leather

HOOD—One-man Gypsy type, with single large rectangular bevel French plate-glass window in rear; curtains open with doors.

EQUIPMENT—Improved rain vision, straight side slanting windshield with storm-proof ventilator base; 3½" carpet-covered foot rest in tonneau; large, electric horn; electrically lighted black walnut finished instrument board, on which are mounted silver-faced speedometer, driven from propeller shaft, oil indicator, ignition and lighting switch lock, carburettor control, ammeter, jewelled eight-day clock of perfect accuracy; combination robe and hand rail extending full width of front seat; genuine black walnut multilateral steering wheel; black walnut finished glove box in back of front seat; petrol gauge on tank in rear; complete set of tools; double tyre carrier at rear with one extra rim; outside and inside door handles; improved door hooks inside.

COLOR—Brewster green; gold striping on wheels and louvres.

Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

Garage Telephones: West 1641, 1642, 1643

AMUNDSEN TO TRY AGAIN FOR POLE

After Visit To Nome, The Explorer Hopes To Drift In Ice As Planned

WILL RETURN TO SIBERIA

Christiania Report Tells Of First 'Battle' To Force Way In Frozen Sea

London, April 30.—Roland Amundsen, the Norwegian Arctic explorer, has not abandoned his expedition, but after his impending visit to Nome, Alaska, he intends to enter the ice pack around Wrangell Island, off the northern coast of eastern Siberia, and thence drift across the Polar Sea, says a dispatch to The London Times from Christiania.

A message dated from Amundsen's ship, the Maud, somewhere in the Arctic, the first received direct from the explorer since he began his tour of exploration, begins with the departure of the Maud from the vicinity of Cape Chelyuskin, continued The London Times. It came by Anadir and Nome. The message was undated, but probably was written about Christmas time.

"We left our Winter place," says Amundsen's message, "Sept. 12, 1920, after having mined and forced our way through 2,500 yards of unbroken ice from two to three yards thick. We were detained the next day by heavy pack ice at St. Samuel's Islands, but got through on the 14th and continued on our way to the East, being again detained the next day, as the ice lay close to St. Peter's Islands and did not assist any in our passage outside.

"We had to force our way through an unknown strait between the islands and the mainland, where the newly formed ice offered considerable resistance. We succeeded after a vigorous battle in penetrating this intricate and shallow passage, showing in some places no more than one and a half feet of water under our keel."

TURNED BACK BY ICE

"Much ice was found in the Nordenskjold Sea," Amundsen's report continued, "but it offered small hindrance to our advance. We passed through the Strait of Laptec, separating the inner Siberian islands from the mainland, on the 19th. The sea to the east of the islands seemed free from ice, and we shaped our course from Jeannette Island, but were stopped the next morning by an impenetrable pack on the seventy-third parallel.

"We made fast to the edge to commence our drift, but found shortly afterward by close examination that the ice pack was in drift toward the south at the rate of one and one-half knots an hour. This would not pay, so we cast loose from the ice after a very careful inspection which left us no hope whatsoever of penetrating it, and shaped our course to the southeast, following the ice.

"It was a bitter pill to swallow, but we decided to search for Winter quarters somewhere along the coast. The only fit place was Choan Bay (on the north coast of Eastern Siberia, south of Wrangell Island). Navigation southward of here in the latter part of September was most extraordinary. The night were pitch dark and the sea running heavy, and enormous ice floes very often were in the middle of our course. It was not pleasant. From time to time a brilliant aurora borealis would appear and light us out of many intricate situations.

ICE BEAT SHIP

"A northwest gale had been blowing at this time, and the result was that the ice pack reached our Winter quarters just a little ahead of use and shut us out. We had no choice as the ice came closer and closer to the coast. We went, therefore, as far as the ice permitted, and plunging into some old floes fringing the west coast of Alum Island (at the mouth of Chaoun Bay), our position became not as good as I had wished, as we were exposed to the whole ice pack. However, our gallant little vessel will certainly stand the test with flying colors.

"Three days after our arrival here we met with some members of the Tschuktschi and Mayuati tribes. They had their tents on Aiun Island, but left for the interior of the country Oct. 13 to spend the winter in the woods watching their reindeer herds.

"Sverdrup left together with them, equipped for eight months, in order to study these collections (tribes?). Clonkin left Oct. 20 for Nishne Kolymsk (at the head of the Kolyma River), carrying dispatches intended for Nome. But he returned Nov. 11, having met with Russians at a little village on the Kolyma called Saharnaia, who told him that no connections could be obtained from Nishne Kolymsk with the outside world on account of the war. Hansen and Wisting will leave shortly for Nome with the mail.

"As soon as the ice opens in the Spring we are continuing our way as far as Nome, where I hope to be in July or August, 1920."

After asking that the mail be forwarded, Amundsen concludes:

"We are leaving Nome after a short stay to enter the ice around Wrangell Island, from where the drift probably will take us five years. All well and happy.

"AMUNDSEN."

A wireless dispatch received at Nome, Alaska, the night of April 23, from Anadir, Siberia, a trading post on Behring Sea, said Amundsen had arrived there. An American Navy wireless dispatch received at Cordova, Alaska, also reported the arrival at Anadir of Amundsen, from his ship, the Maud, which was said to be ice-bound near the mouth of the Kolyma River.

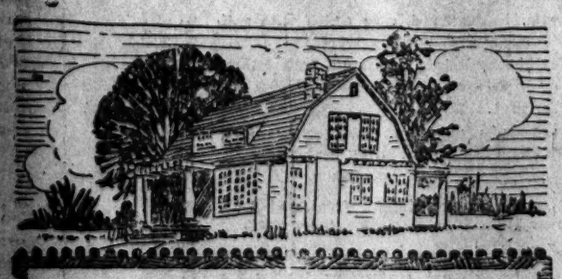
9 Feet 5 Youth Says He Will Grow Up

One of the most prominent passengers on the Mauretania—in size—was John Van Albert, of Amsterdam, Holland. He comes o john a circus. He is nine feet ive inches tall, wears a 14 glove, a 9¼ hat, number 12 shoes and a photographer who wanted to make a close-up view had to make special arrangements. No berth on the big vessel was large enough to hold John, so two cots were placed end to end in a companionway for his accommodation. John, who is nineteen, is a bit afraid that cigarette smoking in his youth may have stunted his growth. But he hopes to add a few inches to his height before he stops growing at twenty-one.

H.G. Wells May Go To Russia As Envoy Of British Labor

London, March 8.—H. G. Wells may go to Russia, according to The Evening Standard, as special representative of labor or socialism on the League of Nations Commission of Inquiry. He would be in addition to the regular representative the British Government will appoint, who will have a special political adviser to assist him.

Nominations will be made at a meeting of the League Council in Paris on Friday. It is understood the League Council would be very glad to have America represented on the commission and that an unofficial invitation has been extended, but it is not expected Washington will accept.



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Fine Irish Linen

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100 pieces only in 8 different grades, suitable for

Ladies' and Children's Underwear
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Quality	1	2	3	4	5
	$1.25,	1.45,	1.65,	1.75,	2.10,
	6	7	8		
	$2.20	2.50,	2.75.	per yard.	

Special price for pieces of 39-40 yd.

Samples on application.

Hall & Holtz, Ltd.

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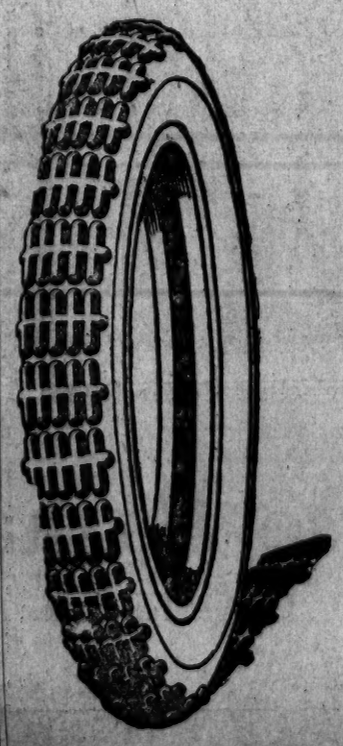
New Marchant Calculating Machines are sold only by us, and a three-year guarantee over our signature is given with each machine. We warn buyers from purchasing elsewhere if they want to be sure of getting a New Machine and not a Second-hand or so-called Rebuilt.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
22 Nanking Road, Shanghai
Sole Agents for The Marchant Calculating Machine Co.

A NEW SHIPMENT OF

GOODRICH TIRES



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We now have an enormous stock of a complete range of sizes (Inch and Millimeter), and can execute orders for any number of tires

GOODRICH SILVERTOWN CORD—GOODRICH SAFETY TREAD—GOODRICH RED INNER TUBE

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VACATION CAMP PLANNED FOR CHINESE GIRLS

Y. W. C. A. To Open Resort At Lily Valley For July And August

ROOM FOR 20 AT FIRST

Miss Helen Sanger To Be In Charge Of Nice Place Near Kuling

A vacation camp for Chinese young women and girls will be opened this summer during July and August at Lily Valley, near Kuling, by the National Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association. Two residences have been rented for the season and now are being renovated and furnished by the Committee. The Camp will be open to any Chinese young woman needing rest and recreation, but as accommodations are necessarily limited, preference will be given to Mission and Government school teachers, students, and workers, and to Association secretaries and members.

Miss Helen Sanger, one of the secretaries of the National Committee of the Y.W.C.A., will go to Kuling this month to complete arrangements and to open the Camp. She and Dr. Clara A. Sargent, the Secretary for Public Health, will supervise the management and recreation during the summer months. Miss Wang, of Nanking, will act as Camp matron and chaperon.

Concerning the need for such a Camp, Miss Sanger said yesterday:

CAMP IS NEEDED

"There are no resorts in China where Chinese young women may go for rest and recreation during the summer months. There is an increasing demand for such a place both by the girls themselves and from the heads of Mission and Government schools who are anxious to see the teachers and girls use the vacation months for refreshing both body and spirit. Their homes, as every Mission worker knows, are seldom conducive to health up-building. Last summer numbers of girls arrived in Kuling hoping to find places to live. Nothing but the most inadequate accommodations could be found and these at rates that were prohibitive, and it was only through the kindness of Foreign friends and the Kuling Medical Mission that any of them were able to stay for even a short time in the mountains.

CHOICE SITE CHOSEN

"The National Committee of the Y.W.C.A. forseeing this need several years ago, purchased a choice lot for a Camp-site in Lily Valley but no building has yet been erected. We shall be able to accommodate only twenty-odd girls at one time, but they will be coming and going all summer, and it is a beginning!"

Already girls are registered for the Camp from Shanghai, Nanking, Nanchang, Canton, etc., and letters of inquiry have come from many other cities up and down the Yangste valley.

The Committee sponsoring the project is composed of Mrs. W. S. Ward, Chairman, Mrs. L. N. Chang, Hankow, Mrs. Z. W. Wong, Miss Lily Woo, Miss Abby Shaw Mayhew, Dr. Clara A. Sargent, Miss Helen Sanger, Shanghai, and Miss Rosalee Venable, Kuling.

British In China Have Seven Names In Honors List

(Continued from Page 1)

the British Women's Work Association in China.

Major L. E. Canning is Staff Officer of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps and is of the firm of Scott, Harding and Company.]

COLONIAL LISTS

London, June 2.—The Colonial Office Birthday Honors list contains the following appointments

Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George: Mr. S. Malan, Minister of Agriculture, Union of South Africa.

Knights Commanders of the Order of St. Michael and St. George: Mr. Geoffery Francis Archer, Governor of Somaliland; Mr. William Elliot Johnson, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Australia; Sir Charles Gregory Wade, former Agent-General for New South Wales; Mr. Denison Samuel King Miller, Governor of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia.

Honorary Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George: His Highness Mohamed Jemal-al-alam, Sultan of Brune.

Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George: Mr. Michael James Collins, Secretary to the Treasury of the Commonwealth of Australia; Mr. Crawford Douglas Jones, Resident Commissioner in Bechuanaland; Mr. Joseph Duclos, Mauritius; Mr Walter Gale, Clerk to the House of Reprsentatives of the Commonwealth of Australia; Mr. Edward Jarvis, Chief Secretary to the Government of Uganda; Mr. James Macgregor, Resident Commissioner in Bechuanaland; Mr. Hugh Marshall, Visiting Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia; Mr. Stephen Mills, Comptroller-General of Customs, Commonwealth of Australia; Colonel Gerald Summers, Commissioner for Somaliland.

Honorary Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George: Sheikh Ali Ben-Salem, assistant Liwali of Mombasa:

Knights: Mr. John Beattie, Principal of the University of South Africa; Mr. James Connolly, Agent-General for Western Australia; Mr. Colin Davies, Chief Justice, Bermudas; Lieut.-Colonel Herman Heyman, Legislative Councillor, South Rhodesia; Mr. Joseph Hood, Senior Puisne Judge, Victoria; Major Edward Leggett, Chairman of the East African section of the London Chamber of Commerce; Mr Thomas Lennard, Vice-President of the Royal Colonial Institute; Mr. John Roberts, Mayor of the city of Dunedin, New Zealand; Mr. Henry Wickham for services in connection with rubber plantations in the Far East; Mr. Jeremiah Wilson, former Postmaster-General of the Union of South Africa.

The Imperial Service Order.—Companions.—Mr. d'Arcy Addison, Under-Secretary for Tasmania; Mr. Thomas Brodrick, Under-Secretary, Lands and Survey Department, New Zealand; Mr. Henry Carr, Resident in Nigeria; Mr. Edwin Drake, Secretary, Public Works Department, Victoria; Mr. Benjamin Friend, Principal parliamentary reporter, Commonwealth of Australia; Mr. Joseph Harper, Surveyor-General the Federated Malay States; Mr. William Mackay, Chief Collector of Customs, Cyprus; Mr. Richard O'Dwyer, Commissioner for Public Charities, Newfoundland; Mr. Malcolm Shepherd of the Prime Minister's Department, Commonwealth of Australia; Mr. Percival Stevens, Inspector of Mines, Trinidad.

The Foreign Office List contains the following appointments:

Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George: Sir John Jordan, lately His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in China.

Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George: Mr. Beilby Alston, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in China.

Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George: Mr. Robert Vansittart, Diplomatic Service; Mr. William Rattigan, Diplomatic Service; Commander Gerald Talbot, Naval Attache to His Majesty's Legation at Athens.

Wedding

COGHLAN-MOSELY

Mr. A. J. P. Coghlan and Miss Dora Mosely were married yesterday morning, June 5, at the British Consulate, at 11 a.m. The wedding reception was held at 22a Yangtszepoo Road and was attended by a large number of friends. Mr. Coghlan having made himself very popular during his 13 years' service here as a member of the Shanghai Municipal Police. The bride recently arrived here from England.

Mr. Coghlan is a sub-inspector of police, attached to the Central Registry as a member of the Headquarters Staff. He went to England in 1914 for war service and was a regimental sergeant major in King Edward's Horse. He is also a veteran of the South African campaigns and, before coming to Shanghai to join the police, was in the regular army as a sergeant in the Lancers.

Many beautiful presents were presented to the newly wedded pair.

Rubber Prices

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following telegraphic report from their Singapore agents in connection with the last weekly auctions held at Singapore on Wednesday, June 2, 1920:

Average price realised:

No. 1 Smoked Sheet $0.80½ per pound equivalent to 1s. 11d. ex warehouse Singapore.

No. 1 Crepe $0.82 per pound equivalent to 1s. 11½d. ex warehouse Singapore.

Offered 484 tons; sold 372 tons.

Share Market

In their report dated June 4, Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows:

Business on the Stock Exchange during the past week has been too dull to call for any special comment. The recent slump in Cottons has had a numbing effect on the market and the adjustment of accounts for June Settlement appears to be the first consideration of the majority. There has been a better demand for Rubbers at present low quotations and with a further advance in the price of the raw material, at this week's auctions in Singapore the tendency is towards higher prices.

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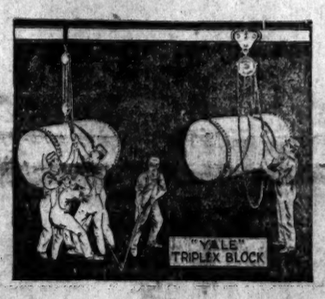

Compare the old method on this side with the new on this

For prices and particulars, apply to

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"The Three Castles" Virginia Cigarettes

Guaranteed manufactured in England.

Packed only in tins of 50 and packets of 10 cigarettes.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

Ford THE UNIVERSAL CAR

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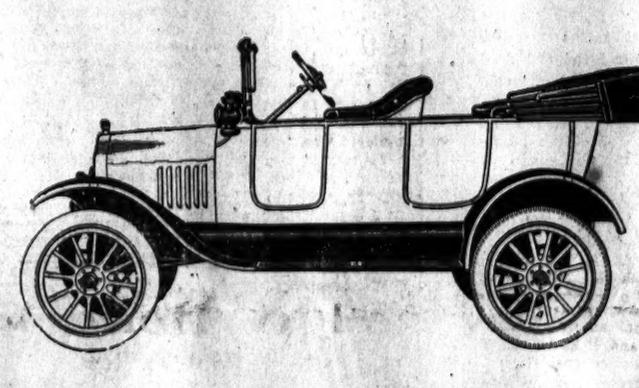

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We beg to announce the arrival of the

NEW FORD CAR

complete with

ELECTRIC STARTER

ELECTRIC LIGHTS

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ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS

Ask us for a Demonstration

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HUDFORD GARAGE

DODGE & SEYMOUR (China), LTD.

89-91, Rue Montauban Telephone Central 322

OLD GUARD FEARS UPSET AT CHICAGO

Think Wood And Johnson Will Lose, But Are Not Confident Of Control

LOOKING NOW TO LOWDEN

Friends Of Harding Greatly Disappointed By Showing Of The Senator

Washington, April, 24.—Republican leaders are studying with care the progress of Senator Johnson's contest for the nomination for President. Various conclusions have been reached by the men who dominate party councils as to the meaning of Johnson's strength and the effect it will have upon the selection of the Presidential nominee and the composition of the platform.

Senator Johnson has received the silent encouragement of the Old Guard leaders in an effort to check the progress of General Wood. In States which early had been conceded to Wood, conservative Republican leaders, although uncompromisingly against Johnson, aided his campaign in the hope of destroying Wood's chances. In their opinion this scheme, employed in Nebraska and Michigan, and to be resorted to in New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio and Indiana, has had that result, but these same leaders now fear that undesirable consequences may follow when they seek to force their views on the delegates at Chicago.

While Wood leaders here do not admit that their candidate has been checked, they are not so optimistic as they were before the Michigan and Nebraska primaries, and they see that coming State primaries may be affected by the same efforts to injure the General's campaign.

FEAR A COMBINATION

According to what was said by some Old Guard leaders today, if the plan works successfully in Ohio and New Jersey on April 27, General Wood will not be a strong factor at Chicago, although they fear that when they attempt to bowl out both Wood and Johnson a combination of Progressives and radicals will be formed which cannot be won over to support a conservative selected by the old organisation.

In discussing the trend one Republican leader said to The New York Times that General Wood was growing weaker and would not figure after the first ballot in Chicago. He insisted that Johnson, who appeared to be making an impression on certain of the electorate, would not be strong enough to prevent the convention from nominating a man who would satisfy the great middle class and would be approved by old-time Republicans and the semi-progressives.

"But suppose the Johnson and Wood delegates combine, what will be the situation then?" this leader was asked.

"There is such bitterness between the friends of Johnson and Wood that this cannot happen," was his reply.

JOHNSON'S STRENGTH

When asked what significance he attached to the large vote Johnson was receiving this leader said:

"It is due to two things—the opposition to the League of Nations and the failure of the other candidates to hit from the shoulder. Johnson appeals to the radical elements. I do not consider that the country is radical, but believe that Johnson is obtaining only the radical vote. The country is radical as opposed to the Red movement, but it wants sanity and conservatism in the direction of the Government."

This leader admitted that Senator Harding, looked upon by some as a strong contender for the nomination, had been a disappointment to his friends, who were now pinning their hope on Governor Lowden. His conclusion was that the situation favored the nomination of a compromise candidate, unless Wood or Johnson made greater headway than now appeared possible.

Y. M. C. A. TAILOR SHOP

The well-known cutter, HENRY THE TAILOR, will be in attendance at the Y.M.C.A. Headquarters on the following days, until further notice:—

Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays } 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Henry himself and his manager will be on duty at this time, and will be pleased to show samples and take measurements.

The total profits from business so obtained will be devoted to SOCIAL SERVICE.

You have, therefore, a chance to get just as good value as in ordinary times, and at the same time, to give something to a very deserving cause.

Man Who Kissed Lion To Shoot Niagara Falls In Barrel

Charles G. Stephens, daredevil recently. He entered a lion's cage, of Bristol, England, famed for his iron nerve photographed in the barrel in which he will attempt to "shoot" over Niagara Falls early in June. Stephens was much in the news in England when he walked up to the beast and kissed it on the mouth. He later calmly shaved himself in the same cage while the lion walked to and fro wondering what it was all about.

Bryan Says Primaries Give Treaty Warning

Urges Senate Democrats To Vote Quickly For Acceptance Of Reservations

Pittsburgh, Pa., April 29.—William J. Bryan, in a statement issued here tonight, declared that the recent primaries were a warning that Democratic Senators should lose no time in voting for the ratification of the Peace Treaty.

"Delay in ratification may deluge the world in blood and flood our own country with woe," said Mr. Bryan. "The recent primaries should be a warning. In Georgia less than one-third of the Democrats stood for the treaty without reservations. Two-thirds were divided about equally between ratification with reservations and total rejection of the treaty.

"In Nebraska, Senator Hitchcock's vote would not have been worth counting had he been compelled to rely on those who indorsed his attitude on the treaty.

"My fight was made on a platform declaring for ratification with reservations already agreed upon by a large majority of the Senate. Senator Johnson's vote is largely a protest against the treaty and against the blundering of the Senators who talk for the treaty but quarrel over reservations.

"A campaign in favor of ratification without reservations would result in overwhelming defeat, but what is infinitely worse, it would prevent the consideration of pressing domestic problems and leave the whole to chaos. Our counsel and advice today may contribute more to world peace than an army of a million men would a year from now.

"If our party refuses to aid ratification now it must share, even if it does not fully assume, responsibility for what follows."

FRENCH FIGHT LUMP INDEMNITY

Wide Divergence Of Opinion Survives The San Remo Negotiations

FAVOR SLIDING SCALE PLAN

Belgians Likely To Side With The British In Coming Conference In London

BY EDWIN L. JAMES
(*New York Times*)

Paris, April 29.—The British and French Governments, with the collaboration of the Belgian Government, will begin next week to work out their plans for the Spa conference with the German Chancellor and other members of the Berlin Government, which will open May 25. The work will be done in London for the most part.

Italy and Japan, having only a secondary interest in the enforcement of the Treaty of Versailles, will probably agree to any scheme approved by the other three Allies.

Despite the San Remo agreement as to the principle of enforcing the treaty, there remains all important divergence of views. It is Lloyd George's contention that the total sum due from Germany should be fixed once and for all. This is the idea advanced by the American financial experts when the treaty was in the making, on the ground that Germany would not be in a position to get credits until foreign bankers and Governments knew what she owed the Allies and could base their calculations as to Germany's borrowing capacity on that knowledge. But in the framing of the treaty theme of Clemenceau determination that a way should be left open to force Germany to pay what she could prevailed.

At San Remo Lloyd George promised to put into the Allied declaration a statement that Germany's debt to the Allies would be fixed at a lump qum. He prepared a draft of the declaration embodying that, Millerand's draft provided for a lump sum as minimum, but reserved to the Reparation Commission powers to increase the payments if it became evident that Germany was able to pay more. Millerand suggested as a minimum thirty annual payments of 3,000,000,000 marks gold. In view of these divergencies the point was avoided in the declaration and left to later adjustment.

However, the declaration did state, in criticising Germany for not having made a statement as to what total amount she was ready to pay, that a settlement of this kind was urgent in the interests of all concerned.

Under the treaty the Reparation Commission must name the total sum by next April. It is clear, then, that the adoption of the Millerand sliding scale arrangement would give the Reparation Commission a longer hold on German finances than the treaty provides. On the other hand, the adoption of Lloyd George's plan would enable Germany to know by the last week in May where she stood. It is understood that Belgium believes the English plan wiser than the French.

From conversations with the three Premiers at San Remo I believe I can state that the British will not consent to the adoption of Millerand's sliding scale plan on the ground that it would be directly against the establishment of the much-desired economic stability of Europe. To give the Reparation Commission power to revise ten years from now the amount due from Germany would be, in Lloyd George's opinion, the height of unwisdom. It seems altogether likely at this time that a definite lump sum will be named at Spa. This sum will probably be larger than the British have suggested—60,000,000,000 marks. It may reach 90,000,000,000 marks in thirty annual payments, with interest charges on all deferred payments.

In L'Illustration on Saturday Andre Tardieu will publish a long argument against fixing the lump sum at Spa, on the ground that it would be a violation of the Treaty. He reviews the reasons for which the French delegation last year refused to accept a lump sum arrangement and says that the reasons which France adjudged insufficient then are the same now advanced for fixing a definite amount. M. Tardieu argues that a lump sum should not be named because the amount of the French war damages has not been fixed; but it is notorious that France has made very little progress in almost a year in fixing that sum.

Mr. Tardieu also argues that by signing the treaty Germany recognises her obligation to pay as much as possible of the cost of the war, and he asserts that none of the sums mentioned at San Remo come anywhere near being large enough.

He also says that on May 1, 1919, President Wilson consented to withdraw the proposals of the American financial experts and to accept Clemenceau's plan.

As for the suggestion that Germany pay 100,000,000,000 marks in thirty years, without interest, M. Tardieu points out that, with interest calculated at 6 percent that would represent only 45,000,000,000 of which France would get 25,000,000,000. He says this is not enough, in view of the fact that the French claims for damages and pensions amount to 150,000,000,000 marks. In conclusion, Ms Tardieu says:

"The Treaty of Versailles, especially in its financial provisions, is not perfect. But the principles which it sets forth are the best of those which were offered to us to choose. These principles affirm the right of France to be paid. To consent now to forfeit the sum would be equivalent to France agreeing not to be paid. It will hurt us morally without helping us materially. That is why we must stick to the treaty and execute it. Unless we do that France will lose."

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Pittsburgh's Gain In Population Small

10 Percent Increase Is Shown Since 1910—Detroit May Pass It In Size

Washington, May 1.—Pittsburgh, which in 1910 ranked as the eighth American city, now has a population of 588,193, an increase of 54,288 inhabitants during the last decade, the Census Bureau announced tonight. Pittsburgh's percentage of increase for the past ten years was given as 10.2, which compares with a rate of 18.2 percent for the preceding decade.

With the exception of St. Louis, Pittsburgh is the largest city whose population has been announced by the Census Bureau. Pittsburgh in 1910, with a population of 553,905, ranked just behind Baltimore, with a population of 558,485 and ahead of Detroit, with 465,766.

The population of Detroit has not yet been announced, and observers expect it to pass that of Pittsburgh when it becomes known.

Terre Haute, Ind., it is announced, now has a population of 65,964, an increase of 7,758, or 13.3 percent, over 1910.

Other figures given out are:

Joplin, Mo., 29,855; increase 2,218, or 6.9 percent.

Hoquiam, Wash., 9,885; increase 1,714, or 21 percent.

Clifton, N. J., 26,470, an increase of 14,601, or 123 percent.

Wilson, N. C., 10,653, an increase of 3,936, or 5.86 percent.

Alameda, Cal., 28,806, an increase of 5,423, or 32.2 percent.

Connellsville, Pa., 13,804, an increase of 959, or 7.5 percent.

North Platte, Neb., 10,466, an increase of 5,673, or 118.4 percent.

Up to today the Bureau of the Census had announced the population of 713 cities and towns, the aggregate population of which is 14,201,750.

The list includes thirty-seven places which were not in existence as separate communities in 1910, having been organized or set off since that time, so that their present population cannot be compared with that of ten years ago; but as regards 676 places comparable figures are available for the Censuses of 1900, 1910 and 1920. The population of the latter increased from 8,594,103 in 1900 to 11,123,249 in 1910, and to 13,880,702 in 1920. This shows an increase of 2,529,146, or 29.4 percent from 1900 to 1910, and of 2,757,453, or 24.8 percent, from 1910 to 1920.

Compared with the statement that the bureau issued about two weeks ago, when the count included 428 cities and towns for which comparable figures were available, it may be noted that the contrast in the percentages of increase for the two decades is becoming less striking, the 1920 gain, at that time shown as 21.9 percent, having now reached 24.8 percent.

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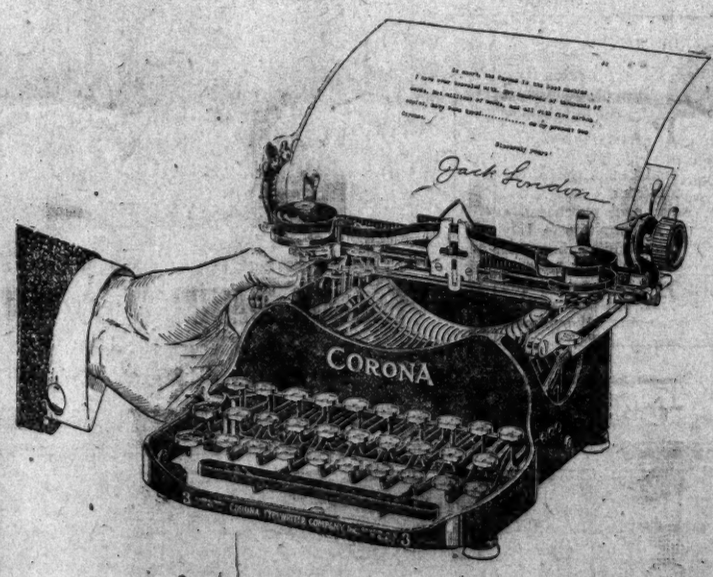

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Polished, heavy quality.

Size	8	10	pint
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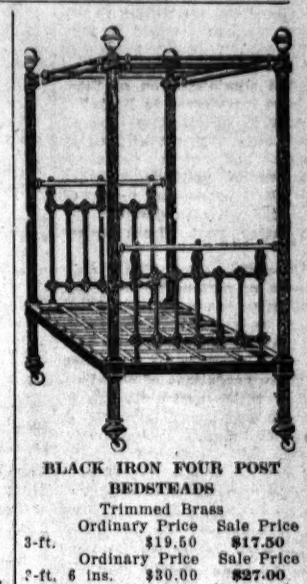

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Sale	**$2.30**	**2.75**	,,	

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Size	2	3	pts.
Usually	$2.25	2.50	each
Sale	**$1.95**	**2.25**	,,

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Size	15¾	18¼	ins.
Usually	$9.50	13.50	each
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SAUCEPANS

Size	3	6	9	pts.
Usually	$1.25	1.65	2.00	each
Sale	**$1.10**	**1.50**	**1.65**	,,
Size	12	16	pts.	
Usually	$2.50	3.00	each	
Sale	**$2.25**	**2.60**	,,	

DISH PANS

Size	15	16	ins.
Usually	$2.25	2.75	each
Sale	**$1.90**	**2.30**	,,

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Size	9½	10	ins.
Usually	$1.00	1.25	each
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Sale	**$0.75**	**1.00**	**1.25**	,,

SHALLOW SAUCEPANS

Size	3	6	9	pts.
Usually	$1.25	1.65	2.00	each
Sale	**$1.10**	**1.50**	**1.65**	,,
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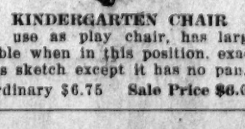

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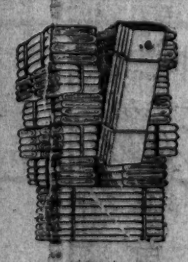

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Also in Green, Pink or Blue Grounds, with smart Rose and floral design
Single Bed size only. Sale Price **$4.00** each

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GERMANY FEARS SEIZURE OF HER STATE HOLDINGS

Action By Allies Would Ruin Plan To Socialise Industries

THREAT MADE IN FRANCE

Cabinet Officer Points Out Nationalisation Is Not The Whole Scheme

BY RAYMOND SWING
(N. Y. Sun and Herald)

Berlin, April 24.—Fear that the Allies may confiscate the States property of Germany to pay the latter's war reparations bill is one of the chief obstructions to the socialisation of German industry, Prof. Julius Hirsch, Under Secretary of the Ministry of Economics told the correspondent of The Sun and New York Herald. Prof. Hirsch is credited with being the guiding spirit in formulating the Government's socialisation policy.

"We are not willing to place ourselves at the mercy of the idea which has taken hold of so many Frenchmen, namely, that the Germans must pay in full," he said. "We acknowledge our obligations and are willing to pay all we can, but it would be folly to nationalise costly properties only to find, on some fine day, that the administration of them has been transferred to Paris."

Moderate socialisation through organic outgrowth rather than an extreme and swift departure from present methods is what many Socialists—even many of the left wing—understand by socialisation, Prof. Hirsch declared.

"Americans often think only in terms of nationalisation when socialisation is meant," he added. "They understand it to mean that the State purchases the property and operates it; but there are many gradations of socialisation, of which nationalisation is only one extreme of Government control of industry through price control. We commenced with price control during the war.

COMFORTED BY MISTAKE

"I might remark that I watched with considerable comfort while you, on your side of the Atlantic, made the same mistake that we made in following this policy. It was comforting, because for four years I was more or less responsible for Germany's price control policy.

"Price control works for a little while. A Government can set a maximum price and it will hold until the producer learns that he can get more. We learned that there can be no price regulation without regulation of distribution.

"During the war we built up governmental war corporations to supervise both price and distribution. They functioned satisfactorily as long as they had the stringent authority of the war government behind them. But when it was apparent that the war was near its end a movement set in to have industry liberated from Government control. This demand could not be granted altogether, because we were still in dire straits for raw materials, as we shall be for a number of years.

"But now these war corporations are being replaced by other forms of economic organisations. First came co-operation between employers and employes, which has been general throughout this country. The system provides that employers grant wage increases if the employers help obtain increase in prices of commodities of their employer and vice versa. This left dealers and consumers unprotected and led to a fundamental reconstruction of industry, which already affects industries employing more than half the nation's factory workers.

SELF GOVERNMENT

"You might call this new form of organisation 'industrial self-government,' since, each industry sets up a national board on which employers and employes, dealers and consumers are represented equally. This board has virtually unlimited authority to deal with questions of price, distribution and policy. Only labor and wage questions between employers and their workers are handled separately.

"Already there are forty industries in Germany so organised, although the first of the boards was formed no longer ago than last autumn. We have legislation regulating their functions and setting down certain uniform fundamentals. But a wide latitude is left to them.

"Conditions prevailing in the coal industry may call for different treatment than those in the lumber trade. Some industries are more intensely centralised than others. For instance, the chemical industry already is a compact unit, whereas many others are only feeling their way into this development.

"The last industry that has adopted this organisation is steel, which was forced into it by the action of the National Assembly at the end of last month. Once erected, this national industrial self-governing unit will stand as an industrial parliament or national economic council, laws for the formation of which were passed by the National Assembly last Tuesday.

"But this extension of influence by consumers and workers still is no guarantee against something you know so well in America, the trust magnates. Even on boards where they have only one vote in four they are able to dominate the situation.

HAVE CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY

"We have our Morgans and our Rockefellers, and they know how to keep control here, as there. Your Standard Oil Company may not have seemed to be a monopoly, but it became so by control of pipe lines. We have men who, after becoming the leaders of one industry, took over the control of several others. We wish to limit such possibilities. Therefore we take further steps toward another kind of moderate socialisation.

"Not that the State will purchase properties and operate them as they do the post and the railroads. We believe that it is better to keep industries operating as stock companies under private management, so that they may continue at work and make profit for their stockholders. This preserves individual initiative."

New Members Of Danish Cabinet

New members of the Danish Cabinet which was formed following the removal of the Zahl Ministry by King Christian. The action of the King, in removing the Zahl Cabinet, resulted in a situation which at times was extremely critical. In the upper photograph is shown M. Fishbeck, who has been appointed Minister of Commerce; in the lower M. Haenisch, newly appointed Minister of Education.

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ONE GOOD THING

To be Thankful for To-Day.

There is one thing that thousands of people have to be thankful for in these harassing days, when money flies quicker than ever. Rheumatism used to be the lot of everyone over fifty. People thought there was no escape from this painful complaint; and, of course, younger people suffered from it too. Things are far better now in this respect.

Science has discovered that rheumatism is not brought on by damp and exposure alone. If your blood is free from rheumatic poison you can smile at wet weather or cold winds. For your blood will free itself from the acids which cause rheumatic pains, if it is itself good and abundant. But if your blood is impure it is unable to throw off the poisons of the disease, and then you feel the agonies of rheumatism in your muscles and joints. Dr. Williams' pink pills are the most direct treatment for rheumatism because they enrich and purify the blood so that it is able to do its work thoroughly.

People of all ages in many parts of the world are telling how they rid themselves of rheumatism through the rich red blood made by Dr. Williams' pink pills. Old people need not have rheumatism and younger ones soon get free from it when they start a course of these pills. The best time to begin is today: go to any druggist, or send $1.50 for a bottle, ($8.00 for six) to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Of special interest is the little health guide offered free to any reader who sends a postcard request for a copy to the above address.

Henri Quatre Dining Room Brings $25,000

Furnishings Of Chateau de Rosny Sold In Tolentino Collection

New York, May 1.—The Tolentino sale at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon brought returns of $140,915, which included $25,000 paid for the great Henri Quatre dining room, No. 584 in the catalogue, from the Chateau de Rosny. It was purchased for Martin Beck by Otto Bernet, agent. This wonderful room from the chateau whose history dates back to 1070, is one of the most celebrated examples of the renaissance of French art. The chateau has an interesting history, passing through the hands of different members of the French nobility until, in 1869, it was sold to the famous sugar king, Jean-Gustave Lebaudy, and was eventually owned by Jean Lebaudy ("Emperor of Sahara"), and at his death on Long Island the dining room came into the possession of Signor Tolentino.

Included in what was sold as the room was the magnificent chimney piece of old oak, with a wonderful frieze of figure and carved side supports; the great sideboard, with shelf for dishes and silver; a bahut, the immense lavabo of royal marble, two canopied thrones, two benches, eight suits of armor, two armored wooden horses, two small bronze chandeliers, two iron andirons and an iron fire screen. Smaller pieces from the room were sold separately.

There were many prices in four figures yesterday. Of the articles bringing these No. 460 was a set of five sixteenth century Florentine walnut chairs, upholstered in purple velvet which went to Seaman, agent, for $1,800. To the same buyer went No. 461, two sixteenth century Florentine walnut arm chairs, upholstered in sky blue velvet, for $1,500; No. 462, a set of six seventeenth century Florentine arm chairs upholstered in orange velvet went to H. F. Dawson for $1,320.

To Otto Bernet, as agent, went several numbers. No. 468, an early seventeenth century French walnut wing bergere done in petit point, for $1,950; No. 469, another similar chair with a slightly different design in the needlework, $2,500. A set of four late seventeenth century French walnut armchairs, shield shape backs, done in petit point, were sold as two lots, the first two chairs bringing $2,100 and the second $1,750.

No. 570 and 570A, two sets of early fifteenth century Tuscan Gothic walnut choir stalls, went to E. Feffercorn for $1,800 each. No. 561, a French walnut cabinet carved by Jean Goujon, went to the Kleinberger Galleries for $2,000, and No. 583, that interesting corner of the Mediei library from the Medician palace of Marradi, sixteenth century, which attracted so much attention from visitors who attended the exhibition previous to the sale, went to Keller and Co. for $4,250.

AROUND THE WORLD

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Foie Gras à la Gelée
Truffes Brossées
Truffle Peels
Peeled Truffles
Hothouse Mushrooms (natural)
Choice' Mushrooms (Packed in France)
Artichoke Bottoms (Packed in France)
Brussels Sprouts
Salmirings (A perfect olive ring)
Curtis Ripe Olives
Queen Olives (in bulk)
Olive Butter (for sandwiches)
Italian Antipasto
Pickled White Onions
"Pin Money" Pickles
"Tabasco" Cut Okra
Swedish Health Bread ("Ry-Krisp")
Italian Salami Sausage
Roquefort Cheese
Del Monte Cheese
Brick Cream Cheese
Kraft Cheese (Chile Flavor)
Armour's Smoked Ham
Armour's Sliced Ham
Wesson Oil (for salads, shortening, frying, sauces, gravies)
Duret Olive Oil (Bordeaux)
Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour
Kellogg's Krumbled Bran
Sperry's Quality:
Bran Flakes
Buckwheat Flour
Farina
Yellow Corn Meal
White Corn Meal
Assorted Educator Crackers
Cal. French Prunes (in jars)
Assorted Preserves (in jars)
Assorted Jellies (in jars)
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WANT ALLIES TO SAVE GERMANY

Liberals Would Have Outside Powers Disarm Reactionary Element

CALL SOLDIERS DEFIANT

Declare Disturbers Are Selfish And Make Reconstruction Impossible

Cologne, April 24.—A large group of Germans would welcome disarmament by the Allies of all the reactionary military formations in Germany is the conclusion to be drawn from views which prominent Germans expressed to the correspondent of The Sun and New York Herald here. Neither conservatives nor radicals, they might best be described as leading representatives of the cautious liberals.

"Why should not the Allies take over the disarming of the reactionaries over whom the German Government has no authority?" one of them asked. These soldiers are not German soldiers. They compose an army of their own, and with selfish motives they disturb the peace and make reconstruction impossible."

This view reflects the opinion of many other Germans who believe that some such step by the Entente is the only way out of perpetual disruption in Germany.

The question of power is the most acute problem in this country. The Government has the support of the National Assembly, and even generally the coalition is expected to win the next election. But parliamentary electoral support in this case does not imply authority. The only German power which could disarm the Baltic and other reactionary units would be a republican army. But many Reichswehr regiments are far from being dependably republican. Their chief merit now, as during the Kapp adventure, is in that they did not take the offensive against the Government.

A republican army might be recruited from the workers, but this is considered too expensive a price to pay. A workers' army would clash, and such an army could not be trusted to defend property in an emergency.

Hence the Allies may be called on to save parliamentary government in Germany. They might be able to do this without actual fighting. Visibly earnest preparations and obvious determination to suppress reactionism might suffice to convince the monarchists that their day had passed.

The German quoted above expressed the opinion that the psychological moment for the establishment of a Rhineland republic, severing the South German States from Prussia, has passed for the time being. If separation could succeed at all, it would have been at the time of the Kapp movement or the day the French occupied Frankfort. He admitted that many Catholic leaders in the Rhineland still believe in separation, as do some politicians, who feel that the creation of a buffer State with autonomy might be the only way of saving the Rhineland to the Germans, if not Germany.

There are commercial circles where separation is looked on as security against deprodations and a depleted currency.

But as a counter influence to these views the feeling of labor and of the great majority of the middle class, which may be said to be wholly German, is that they want to remain in Germany. Also the new Cardinal in Cologne, Mgr. Schulte, is an anti-separatist and was selected because of this fact.

Calico Makes Attractive Evening Gown

Miss Peggy Shanor, of New York, wearing an attractive evening gown made of calico. The gowns, created in answer to the call for economy in clothes, will be sold for from $10 to $15.

FRENCH POTASH TO PAY WAR DEBT

Hope To Sell Vast Deposits In Morocco To American Interests

GOVERNMENT TAKES THEM

Engineer Estimates Value At Thousand Billion Francs At Present Prices

Paris, April 29.—The French Government may offer to sell America phosphates which have been discovered in great quantity in Morocco to the end of reducing the French debt to the United States and at the same time better French exchange. The French hope, if the phosphate mines fulfill their promise, to replace South America to a large extent as the source of supply for the United States.

The announcement of the discovery of vast potash deposits in the French protectorate has aroused great interest. In an article which The Matin will publish tomorrow Victor Cambon, the engineer who explored the deposits for the French Government, estimates their value at one thousand billion francs, or twenty times what Germany is expect to pay France in war indemnity.

"To call these deposits formidable is not excessive," says M. Cambon. "The first discoveries were made in 1914 at several points in the region of El Borudu. In 1918 a survey showed that there was one single deposit 70 kilometers in length and from 5 to 36 kilometers wide. There is in all without doubt several dozen billions of tons of phosphates which at the present price, 80 to 100 francs a ton, represents a fortune of more than a thousand billion francs, that is, a greater value than all the coal of the Ruhr basin.

"Purely of mineral, if absolute, its strength in lime phosphate is the highest in the world—75 to 80 percent. There is great facility of exploitation. There will be built a railroad 150 kilometers long, which can be constructed without great difficulty. The only important task is the creation of a port which can take care of 5,000,000 tons yearly.

"France possesses in Morocco the greatest riches of the old Continent. If she knows how to develop these deposits she is assured of controlling the industry in Europe, other deposits upon the Continent being insignificant. Importation from America will cease and our exchange will turn about."

A decree has been issued by General Lyautey, commanding in Morocco, declaring the right of the French Government to these deposits.

English and Italian interests have been negotiating with France for control of these deposits but French officials say no rights have been ceded except for an agreement to deliver to Italy 425,000 tons of phosphate.

St. John's University News Items

Mr. Dr. Y. Lee of the Department of Physics is going down to Siccawei twice a week lecturing to the physics students at Futan College on Monday and Friday afternoons. Mr. Lee is taking up the chair left vacant by Prof. S. C. Li who left Futan recently.

* * *

A new map of St. John's surveyed by Prof. J. A. Ely and Mr. W. W. Lau of the Department of Mathematics is now completed. The map which includes even the new science laboratory building which is now under construction across the Soochow Creek is the latest and most up-to-date.

* * *

Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of the University, delivered the address on Memorial Day on Sunday morning, May 30, at the Bubbling Well Cemetery.

* * *

The St. John's Varsity baseball nine had its annual friendly game with the Shanghai American School team on our diamond on Monday afternoon, May 31. The score was 6 to 3 in favor of the St. John's team, which is under the able coaching of Prof. W. S. A. Pott of the faculty.

* * *

Prof. John Dewey of Columbia University, who has been lecturing throughout the country, lectured at St. John's before an unusually big audience on Monday evening, May 31. The speech, which was interpreted into Chinese by Dr. K. S. Lieu, Prof. of Nanking University, was on the subject "Science and Life."

* * *

The annual English oratorical contest, under the auspices of the University Literary and Debating Society, was held on Thursday evening, June 3. The final contestants chosen by the judges, Profs. W. S. A. Pott, C. F. Remer and Mr. W. W. Lau, at the preliminary hearings were Messrs. Phen Van-sung, Zung Ping-tsang, Lieu Yuin-fawng, Zung Tsoong-jung and Koo Young-zien, who spoke on "Humiliation," "Student and New China," "Literary Revolution in China," "Democracy" and "Student and His Responsibilities" respectively. After a long deliberation, the judges, Bishop F. R. Graves, Dr. H. H. Morris and Mr. D. C. Jui, decided upon Mr. Koo as the winner.

* * *

Mr. S. H. Chao of the Department of Physics was married to Miss Zung on Saturday, June 5 at his home in the Chinese city. Quite a number of the faculty and the staff were present at the ceremony and the feast.

* * *

The entrance examinations for the College will be held on Wednesday, June 9, to Saturday, June 12. Those for the Middle School will be on Monday and Tuesday, June 28 and 29. Applicants should send their names, accompanied by a one-dollar registration fee, to the Registrar.

* * *

It is announced that Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of the University, will be away on furlough after the close of the term. During Dr. Pott's absence from China, the Rev. W. P. Roberts, who has arrived at St. John's from Soochow will be the Acting-President of the University.

Tripolitania To Have Parliament

Italian Colony On Royal Decree Preparing For General Elections

Rome, April 24.—The Italian colony of Tripolitania will soon have a Parliament of its own. A royal decree has been signed and preparations are now being completed for the general elections.

According to the plans of the Rome Government all male natives who have completed their twentieth year will have the right to vote. All citizens of Italy who have resided in Tripolitania for at least three years also can vote. Any native who has the right to vote may be elected to the Parliament, but he must be at least thirty years old.

Each 20,000 inhabitants will elect a representative. There will be about fifty members in the new Parliament. The general secretary of the colony and the commander of the military forces will be members by right of their positions. The Governor has the right to appoint certain members, but the number of non-elected members must never be larger than one-sixth of the whole chamber.

A Life of Agony

Backache Positively Cured After 10 Years.

Rheumatism and backache are two of the most common and troublesome complaints in this country to-day. Thousands of people find work a torture, action of any kind a weariness, and bad weather a continuous dread, because of the rheumatic pains they are subject to, or the tiring backache pains they are never wholly free from.

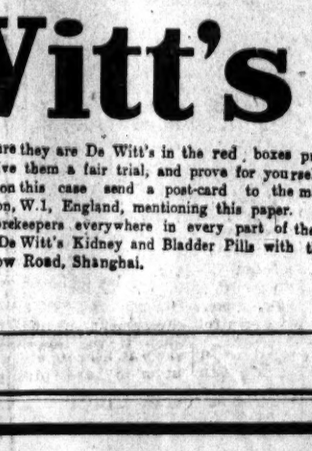
It is foolish to think that you cannot remove rheumatism from your system. It is dangerous to neglect backache pains or the other symptoms that mean disordered kidneys—headaches, nervous debility, bad breath, gouty or dropsical swellings, constipation, bladder weakness, or discomfort. If your kidneys are out of order they are not properly performing their work of keeping the blood free from poisonous uric acid, which is made every day by the waste impurities of the system. This means that the poison is retained in your blood. Uric acid takes the form of tiny sharp crystals, and it is quite easy to imagine how these cause terrible pains if allowed to accumulate.

Of all stubborn diseases, kidney trouble in any form is one of the most difficult to overcome. In many respects it is like Consumption.

Consumption is curable, if you can get at the germs, the cause of disease, but the germs of Consumption are so placed in the lungs as to prevent medicines touching them. That is why it is almost impossible to cure Consumption with medicines.

Kidney trouble is like Consumption—it is so difficult to the germs in the weak or diseased spot. When you take ordinary Kidney or Backache Pills or Mixtures, the drugs that they contain are very often useless for kidney trouble, because they never go near the kidneys, they simply go into the stomach, then into the bowels and away.

Now, if you purge the kidneys as you would the bowels, they will regain their healthy, active condition, and soon rid the system of uric acid. There is only one kidney remedy which does this and proves it—De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills.



Mr. G. T. GOODALL, (from Photo).

Read what others say about them. Mr. G. T. Goodall, of Hampton Lane, Herne Bay, says :—

"For over ten years I suffered continuously with kidney trouble, the pains in my back being so severe that I could only bend with great difficulty. I was hardly ever free from the wearying, dragging pain. I tried all sorts of advertised remedies, without success, until 18 months ago I was given a sample box of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, and was astonished at the relief they gave me. I bought some more and continued the treatment, and after a short time I found I was absolutely free of my complaint."

This statement was made in 191[illegible]. In 1919, five years later, Mr. Goodall says :—

"I am now over 60 years of age and in very good health—thanks to De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. I always keep them in hand, and always recommend them as being the best thing I know of for kidney troubles."

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills cure by going straight to the kidneys and bladder. Within 24 hours they are guaranteed to relieve the pain, and a blue tinge in the urine proves to you that the healing ingredients have passed right through the kidneys and bladder. This blue colour is their distinguishing mark. A perfectly safe and natural remedy, they never fail to give relief and hardly ever fail to cure permanently.

In a recent test, out of a hundred bad cases of kidney and bladder trouble, ninety-seven of them were positively cured by DeWitt's Kidney and Bladder Pills. Of the other three although such bad cases, two got so much benefit that they thought they were cured, but were not positive. The remaining one was a failure—the disease had gone too far.

De Witt's Kidney & Bladder Pills have cured many well-nigh hopeless cases. That blue-coloured urine positively proves to you that every part of De Witt's Pills has gone straight to the kidneys, as no other pills do.

De Witt's KIDNEY & BLADDER Pills

When you buy the pills, be sure they are De Witt's in the red boxes printed in red and gold, with the red wax seal on the bottle. Give them a fair trial, and prove for yourself what relief they bring. If you would like any further information on this case send a post-card to the makers :—E. C. De Witt and Co. Ltd., 44-45, Rathbone-place, London, W.1, England, mentioning this paper. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are sold by Chemists and Storekeepers everywhere in every part of the civilised world. If you have any difficulty in obtaining genuine De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills with the red seal on the cask, write to The Shanghai Dispensary, Foochow Road, Shanghai.

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Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—First Sunday after Trinity. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10:30 a.m., Mattins and Holy Communion; Psalm 5; Lessons, Joshua i. Mark ii, 1-22; Anthem "From all that dwell." (Walmisley); Hymns 169, 161, 273; Preacher, The Rev. W. Robbins, M.A. 3 p.m., Children's Service. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Psalm 8; Lessons Joshua v, 13-vi, 20; Mathew i, 18-end; Hymns 175, 181, 346; Preacher, The Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10:30 a.m., Mattins and Sermon; Psalm 5; Lessons Joshua i. Mark ii, 1-22; Hymns 169, 161, 273; Preacher, The Sub-Dean. 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon; Psalm 8; Lessons Joshua v, 13-vi, 20; Mathew i, 18-end; Hymns 175, 181, 346; Preacher, The Sub-Dean.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher, Rev. G. H. Bondfield, D.D.; Hymns 11, 176, 283, 414. 12 noon, Holy Communion. 6 p.m., Preacher, Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, D.D., President St. John's University; Hymns 360, 240, 216, 376.

St. Joseph's Church.—Masses at 6, 7, 8:15 and 10 a.m. At 10 a.m. High mass. Sermon in English. At 4 p.m. Benediction of the Blessed Sacrement. Masses on week-days 6, 7, a.m.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher, Rev. W. P. Roberts.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads).—The services in the above will be conducted as follows: Morning 11 a.m. by Mr. W. J. Embery; Evening 6 p.m. by Mr. George Howell.

Sunday Service League.—At Martyr's Memorial Hall, 120 Szechuen Road, at 5 p.m., the Rev. C. L. Boynton will speak on "Chasing the Rainbows." Good Music.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund.—Sunday Service 11 a.m., Subject: "God, the only cause and creator." Sunday School 10 a.m. Testimonial Meeting Wednesday Evening 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily except Sunday 10:30 to 12:30 at No. 21 Nanking Road.

American Song Service.—The regular Sunday meeting will be held at the Masonic Temple this afternoon at 5 o'clock. This service is open to all Americans and will be addressed by the Rev. M. T. Stauffer. Special music and a good place to make friends.

Today Forty-Eight Unions

BY ARTHUR BRISBANE

THE garment workers, a very important body of skilled men and women, whose product runs into billions yearly, now talk of "one big union," borrowing the expression from the so-called outlaws who recently dropped their leaders and went it alone, for a little while, much to the satisfaction of the railroad owners.

Garment workers and others that talk of one big union should remember that in division, diversity of opinion and of action, there is safety and progress.

In the animal kingdom, the one big union was represented by the dinosaur. He did not last.

In government, the one big union was represented by the Russian Tsar bossing everything. He and his empire did not last.

Let those that talk about one big union consider the United States of America. That is a union, but it is made up of forty-eight small unions, the forty-eight States.

Each of these forty-eight unions legislates for itself, solves its problems in its own way.

In one State there is no death penalty. In another State they hang a man for stealing a horse.

In one State there is practically no divorce. In another State you can get a divorce almost as easily as you can get a nut sundae.

In one children are protected. In another, they are exploited, and so on.

This gives elasticity, pliability. It enables forty-eight bodies of citizens to do forty-eight kinds of thinking and experimenting. Each of the forty-eight is ready and able at any time to profit by what it learns from the forty-seven other experimenters.

Workingmen also should be divided into groups, working and experimenting successfully, each group and the entire body profiting by the mistakes and the achievements of the others.

For instance, take the locomotive engineers. For a generation they haven't lost a strike. They got wages that were considered gigantic. Thus they set a standard. If they had been part of one big union they would necessarily have tried to get those high wages for everybody. They would have failed.

But the engineers got the high wages for themselves, and now the wonderfully high pay of the locomotive engineers of a few years ago is less than the pay of the laborer that carries bricks in a hod as helper to the bricklayer.

Don't put all your eggs in one basket, as union men or as citizens of a nation.

The most dangerous folly in America is the idea of many workers that when they do a half day's work they cheat the employer and help fellow workmen to a job.

They cheat themselves, putting up the high cost of living and preparing a day of reckoning. We shan't see fifteen million men idle at one time, but we shall see a good many hungry, many breadlines formed unless the day, once more, produces a day's work. And the workers, not the employers, will be in the breadlines.

The women of the country should impress upon their sons husbands and brothers one fact that men ignore.

One workman for a day's pay gets only what another workman produces. Cut the day's production in two and you cut your own pay in two in the long run.

England will modify her divorce laws. As they stand they are interesting. If an English wife is beaten by her husband, the husband remaining faithful, she cannot get a divorce.

If the English husband is unfaithful in a marital way, but refrains from beating his wife, she cannot get a divorce. The English husband must be both a wife-beater and unfaithful, a combination comparatively rare. That has made it difficult for some English wives to get a divorce when they needed one badly.

Rubens, great painter until he began wasting his talent on the Medici lady, as George Harvey wastes his on organised capital, painted a large picture of the "Descent from the Cross." He painted several little copies of it, and one is to be sold here for $300,000. That would interest Rubens, who did much work for less than the nine dollars a day earned by house painters now.

Newspapers call the "Descent from the Cross" Rubens's greatest work, but it isn't. His greatest, by far, is the "Crucifixion of St. Peter," head downward. You may see that picture in a little church in Cologne, opposite the house of Rubens's father and mother, in whose memory he gave the picture to the church.

Scientists and others met to celebrate the virtues of Andrew Carnegie in a memorial meeting. They all said his memory will last through generations and centuries.

He who built so many libraries will be remembered perhaps as long as the slave who burned the great library in order that his memory might last forever.

Mr. Carnegie will not be remembered so much as a mere builder of libraries, but rather as one of the first men with a great deal of money, spending the money to advertise his intelligent philanthropy during his lifetime and to do good instead of leaving it to be spent for the salvation of his soul after death.

Carnegie was worth five hundred millions. He had sense enough to know that was too much money to spend on one little Scotch soul.

Long after they forget the good that he did, even the fact that he set the example of wholesale philanthropy, they will remember the remarkable fact that he gave away libraries and never gave away a book.

He went around building bird nests, as it were, but put no eggs in them. Men of a future day will find it inconceivable that a man able to give books, which feed the mind, should prefer to give empty buildings to hold the books. It is as though the miracle of the loaves and fishes had consisted of suddenly creating thousands of empty dinner pails with nothing to eat.

Dr. Milliner, a scientist who wants to talk to Mars, is delighted, although Mars does not answer. That means nothing. Every time you pass a cradle, the baby tries to talk to you. It doesn't know how; you talk baby talk and pass on.

We don't even know what it is that separates us from Mars. It would be worth your while to read Lodge's book on the "Imponderable Ether," written in the days when he was still a scientist, before he took up spiritualism, the harmless indoor sport of semi-senility.

President Wilson returning to politics might well concentrate

(Continued on Page 16)

Lloyd George's Report On San Remo Emphasises German Chaos

TEXT OF PREMIER'S SPEECH

Note: The following speech was delivered in the House of Commons by Premier Lloyd George on April 29. It was his report on the San Remo conference. Mr. Lloyd George disclaimed no responsibility, and had no reason to do so, since the House was convinced in advance that the right policy had been followed. He was in exuberant spirits, and ready for a fight if anybody had wanted one; but the disdainful way in which he brushed aside some interruptions during his speech testified to his conviction that there was no need to exert himself. He spoke for less than an hour. He began amid applause and finished amid cheers from practically every part of the House.

"MR. SPEAKER: In the motion for adjournment I thought the House would like to have some idea of the views of the British declaration on the more important topics discussed at San Remo. The conference was, I think, one of the most remarkable held since the armistice in many respects.

"Before the conference there had been some misunderstandings, serious enough in themselves, but made grave by deliberate fomenting on the part of very reckless persons [cries of "Hear! hear!"] but I am very glad to be able to say that the sky is once more clear. As far as I can see, everybody is satisfied with what happened at San Remo, and everybody is convinced that they did it. All I can say is that the principals there were filled with gladness at the results of the conference. What matters is really what happened there.

"The reason why everybody seemed so satisfied was not because there was any juggling in the decisions arrived at, but because misunderstandings were removed, suspicions dispelled—and there were misunderstandings and suspicions, and I think it is all the better that we should speak quite frankly about them, because frank discussion is the best way to dispel them.

"I am going to say one or two words about the apparent disagreement between the Allies in reference to the Ruhr incident, because it is essential that I should lead up to the decisions that were taken. The Ruhr incident arose not out of any question with regard to the enforcement of the treaty, in reference to reparation, disarmament or any of those great conditions upon which we must insist. It was truly a question of a disturbance which had arisen in a part of Germany—a very grave disturbance which menaced the peace of that country, and not merely that, but threatened the peace of Europe as well.

"The Ruhr Valley, a great industrial district, had been seized by Red troops. A commune was established there, and if it had been successfully established there it might have spread not merely over all Germany, but also over other parts of Europe.

DIFFERENCES OVER RUHR

"The whole dispute which arose was in reference to this question—who should put it down? The French were of the opinion that it ought to have been suppressed by allied troops. All the other allies were of the opinion that it ought to be left to the Germans themselves to restore order in their own country."

Lieut. Commander Kenworthy—"Prussians!"

Colonel Wedgwood—"Junkers!"

Lloyd George—"They want us to recognise an undemocratic Government in Russia, and they won't recognise a democratic one in Germany. At any rate, we were dealing with the existing Government in Germany; that was the whole question. It arose in France in 1871 when the Commune seized Paris and some other towns. It was then suggested by the Germans that they should suppress the Commune; but Thiers, the French statesman, was of the opinion it would help make the Commune popular if the Germans suppressed it, and therefore he rejected the offer made by the Germans and insisted upon French troops restoring order in their own country.

"The Allies were of opinion that the same course ought to be pursued in this case, but we proposed that there should be guarantees that the liberty given to the Germans to occupy the Ruhr for the purpose of suppressing the rising should not be abused; that there should be a definite limit of time, and if that limit was exceeded we would have agreed to the occupation of German towns as a guarantee. We also proposed that there should be liaison officers representing the Allies who would accompany the troops in order to see that they would not exceed the numbers necessary, and also in order to see that their methods were not too stern and vindictive.

"However, I am only explaining the differences that arose. I am very glad to be able to say that it has all been cleared up. The Germans have been informed that the moment the number of troops in the Ruhr Valley was reduced to the proportions laid down by the Allies in the letter of August 7—in the treaty they are not permitted to send any troops at all into that area, but there was a special exception given in a letter of August 8 for a period of time after the expiration, and on April 2 a further extension was given—and if they keep their troops down to these numbers the French troops will withdraw from Frankfort and Darmstadt.

"The statement which appeared in some newspapers that the French were not to withdraw until after German disarmament and until certain clauses of the treaty were inforced is not in the least accurate.

"I now come to the misunderstandings which have been removed with the result of placing the alliance on a firmer basis than it has ever been. The first misunderstanding was in France as to British views. The French were undoubtedly under the impression that Britain did not mean to enforce the treaty, more especially concerning disarmament, reparation and the insults to the allied troops of the Army of Occupation. In a discussion in this house about a month ago I made it perfectly clear that the British Government were not only not in favor of a revision of the treaty, but thought the conditions of the treaty perfectly fair, that they had allowed for every contingency, and that, so far as we were concerned, we would certainly enforce them.

"In the despatches of the British Government on the Ruhr district we made it perfectly clear that the difference of opinion between the French and British Governments was purely a question of policy and the restoration of order, and that when it came to the question of disarmament and reparation we would certainly take any action which would be agreed upon between the Allies. The conference at San Remo dispelled all suspicions. It was perfectly clear to their mind, as to ours, that the Treaty of Versailles is the basis upon which European policy must march in reference to Germany, and that we propose to act with them and the other Allies in the enforcement of the treaty.

BISMARCK'S MISTAKE

"The second misunderstanding arose out of the undoubted suspicion which had been created by the utterances of very powerful personages in France and the writings of very powerful journalists which indicated that in their minds there was the intention to use the delay in the execution of the treaty for ulterior motives. The annexation of the Rhineland and of the coal districts has been openly advocated. We had to make it absolutely clear that under no conditions would Great Britain assent to any policy of that kind. The lesson of 1870-1871 has sunk deep into the minds of millions in Europe. Bismarck's mistake, or, rather, the mistake of his Generals, produced one of the greatest catastrophes in the history of the world. We are determined not to repeat that by incorporating in the territories even of friendly powers millions of people of totally different race. We cannot bequeath to our children another Alsace-Lorraine; if we did that, they would curse our memory.

"It was, therefore, essential, in view of the declarations which had been made by persons of great consequence in France—persons who recently had shown that they had great power in France—that we should make it clear that Britain would have no hand or part in any policy of annexation in Europe.

"I need hardly assure the House that the French Minister readily and sincerely gave assurances that the vast majority of the people of France were just as much opposed to any policy of that kind as the people of Great Britain. That declaration is embodied in the minutes of the conference, I attach enormous importance to it.

"Then we come to another part of our policy. We decided for the first time to invite German Ministers to meet the Allies in open conference to discuss questions which have arisen out of the execution of the treaty. At the present moment these discussions are conducted by note and by a great number of commissions and Commissioners. Like the virgins in the parable, some are wise and some are foolish. Before we entered the conference it was essential that he should know the points to be discussed. With regard to disarmament, we all agree that those formidable weapons which had become such a menace not only to the peace but to the liberty of the world should be destroyed. Upon that there is no difference of opinion among the Allies.

"I believe that the chief charge of the collection and destroying of these weapons rests with the British General in co-operation with the French General. The first thing to do is to allocate these guns and then destroy them. I saw General Bingham, who came from Berlin, as I was very anxious to know the exact situation. He said the Germans had acted faithfully in giving up arms, but with regard to rifles he had experienced very great difficulty. The men had not given them up and of course that was the danger, not only to the peace of Europe, but to the internal peace of Germany, and a very serious one.

"The real difficulty is that the German Government has no authority in its own land. I do not want to say anything harsh, but it does not command that authority which enables it to make its decree respected. The soldiers defy the State, and that is the greatest difficulty of all. We are dealing with a broken-backed creature which has not command of its limbs or its muscles. Its actions are convulsive. It has the command of speech and that is all.

FAMINE IN GERMANY

"I have information from British officers that there is famine in the land; that in some districts people are not getting more than between one-third and one-half of the food that enables life to be maintained. They are living not only upon vegetables, but sloshy vegetables. That is the trouble in Germany; it is suffering from a kind of shell-shock under which it has not recovered the use of its muscles and limbs—a half paralysed creature.

"When you come to the order for disarmament you may have a perfectly willing Government, who are issuing decrees and hoping they will be obeyed, but there is no one in the country at this moment who has the power to enforce decrees, and that is one of the greatest struggles we are confronted with. There is no possible harm in exactly stating what the position is. I the German Government says: 'We issue orders, but cannot get any one to obey them,' we shall know what to do. You may take action against a Government—that would be one kind of action—but you may take another kind of action against a Government which you know is perfectly helpless. The action you take depends upon the diagnosis of the facts of the situation, and, therefore, it is vital that we should know. That is one of the advantages of meeting the people who are nominally in authority in Berlin.

"In regard to the recent march of troops into Berlin, there were only 3,000 or 4,000 of them. They expected to be hailed as deliverers, but the population were simply stunned and stupefied, not knowing what it meant. So far from being friendly, the population was hostile, and the troops did not realise until they reached Berlin that Germany was not merely sick and tired of militarism, but would have nothing whatever to do with it. I am stating now what was sent to me by British officers who were in Berlin at the time. In a very short time the wretched creatures who thought they were going to carry out a great military coup d'etat found that no one wanted them.

"This is the position with regard to disarmament; guns we will get; airplanes we will get. We cannot allow these terrific weapons of war to be left lying about in Germany, with nobody in authority to see to them. It is too dangerous; you never can tell what may happen. Therefore, they have got to be cleared up. Rifles have been infinitely difficult to get, but rifles without big guns and machine guns are not very formidable, although they are dangerous as weapons of disorder, and we shall do our best to secure them.

"Now we come to reparation. It is no use pointing to the present condition of Germany and saying: How can she pay reparation when she is starving? But Germany is not always going to be starving. She has a population of sixty or seventy million, a very intelligent highly skilled population, possessed of all the arts of wealth production, and she will recover. What we want to know is what steps Germany is taking to assess her liabilities, and what proposals she is going to make to liquidate them. We know well that in her present condition she cannot pay—she cannot maintain life decently, but we want to see that Germany really acknowledges her liability and is thinking about the best method of liquidating it.

ASK GERMAN PROPOSALS

"We must ask Germany to make some proposal to pay. I have been on various sides in regard to this indemnity, but, as a matter of fact I have proposed nothing new with regard to it. Our complaint is that Germany has taken no steps; our complaint is that she is not taking steps as if she really meant to pay and she must not do it [cheers]. I want to make it particularly clear before May 25, when we meet at Spa, that we are not going there to discuss abstract questions. Germany must come there with something definite, some proposal with regard to the sum she can pay and with regard to the method by which she proposes to pay or any other suggestion which she can make for the liquidation of their liabilities. They will be guaranteed very fair, impartial and just consideration. They must come there as a people who mean business on the basis of the acceptance of the treaty.

"They must show that they are grappling with the problem. That is all we ask at the present moment. Upon all these German questions that have arisen out of the German treaty I am glad to be able to tell the House that we have established most complete accord amongst the Allies. The strain had disappeared and there was the same old gladness of comradeship that carried us through the trials of the great war.

"We were doing it under difficulties. There were attempts to promote discord amongst us. While the European Ministers were picking their way through the dense, tangled jungle we were deafened by simian clatter and some of us overpowered with missiles hurled at our poor heads. Personal malignity has surely a wide enough field in the sphere of domestic politics. Here it does not matter. The by-elections show everybody is beginning to understand it is simply the writhings of a disappointed ambition. But when it begins to get into the foreign sphere there is mischief.

"They do not comprehend it yet. They will gradually, but they do not follow our politics with the same intensity and concentration as we do ourselves. Gradually they are beginning to discover it there, but until they do it will promote mischief and difficulty. It is criminal; it was real treason to the alliance to try to create bad blood between peoples who had shed blood for the common cause and suffered. God knows, enough for their victory. It is no use making appeals. All you can do is to call attention to it in order not merely to deprecate it, but to make it more and more innocuous.

"When we were down there we only had no common feeling—that wherever there were these differences between us in future the best plan was to meet immediately. The moment we came together we found there was nothing in it. There were misunderstandings—the sort of thing that happens among the best friends—but when they come face to face men of good will and good purpose generally come to a good agreement, and I hope also a good end.

"There is no doubt that the San Remo conference was a triumph of good-will, and every one went away happier than we have ever been after any conference, and we shall be coming together now side by side with great unity of purpose, which I think will achieve a great deal for the peace of Europe, even in meeting with the Germans. It will promote peace and good understanding.

TREATY DETAILS WITHHELD

"With regard to Turkey I cannot say very much. M. Millerand in his speech yesterday stated he did not think it was desirable to give details of our proposals until we had submitted them to the Porte. That was the policy we pursued with regard to Germany, and I think the French Prime Minister is right there. We have not yet submitted these proposals to the Turks, and I think it right we should do so before they are made the subject of discussion in the various Parliaments of the Allies.

"There is really nothing to reveal on the subject. The general principles have been discussed repeatedly in this House, and there has been no departure from the principles laid down in those various debates, whether it is about Constantinople, Thrace, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Palestine or Cilicia, or the protection of minorities. In the questions the treaty will embody the general principles laid down so frequently in the discussions of this House.

"I will only just say one word about the mandates. The mandate for Syria has been accorded to France. Mandates for Mesopotamia, including Mosul and Palestine, have been given to Great Britain [cries of "Hear! Hear!"] with full recognition of the famous Balfour declaration in respect to the Jews. There has been an agreement arrived at with the French with respect to oil distribution in Mosul.

"As to Armenia, this presented a problem of overwhelming difficulty. This difficulty arises from the fact that there is no Armenian population in vast areas we would have liked to have allocated to Armenia, and which there are historical grounds for dilocating to Armenia.

DECISION AGAINST ARMENIA

"If you give them to Armenia, who is to enforce our decrees? Neither France, Britain nor Italy could undertake it. Our responsibilities are too overwhelming. We consulted our military advisers, and they made it quite clear that it would involve a very strong, well-equipped military force. It was not merely the expense; it was the finding of troops. We have the Straits to guard, and Palestine and Mesopotamia. In Syria the French have got to protect Cilicia. The Italians have undertaken to protect the district of Adana. We have got great responsibilities in Europe, and no state, with the best will in the world, could possibly pledge its honor to undertake the conquest of these territories in order to hand them over to the Armenians. The Armenian delegates gave us a very sanguine estimate of what their own forces would muster and what they could accomplish. We had to subject that naturally to expert examination, and, although I have no doubt at all that the Armenians can defend their own republic, it is idle to expect that an undisciplined force with no military traditions should be able to capture strong fortresses in a mountainous country, sparsely populated, from a foe who has military traditions.

APPEAL TO AMERICA

"That was our difficulty. The course we adopted was to appeal to the United States, which has not accepted any responsibility [cheers]—any share of responsibility in the civilising of these vast areas, of protecting of these poor Christian populations, up to the present, but which has a deep well of sympathy for them, a sympathy which I believe is sincere and capable of making great sacrifices. We have made an appeal on behalf of the Supreme Council of the Allies to the United States to undertake a mandate for Armenia. If they do not, we ask that President Wilson should arbitrate as the boundaries of Armenia.

"We could not have carried it any further than that. American re-

(Continued on Page 15)

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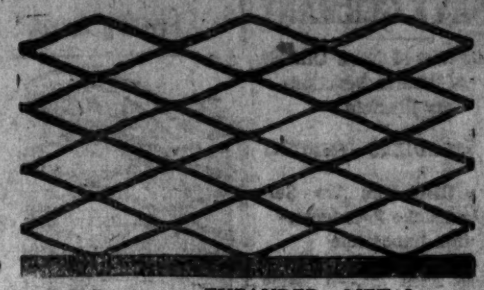

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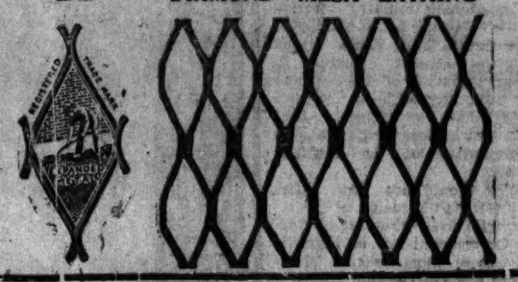

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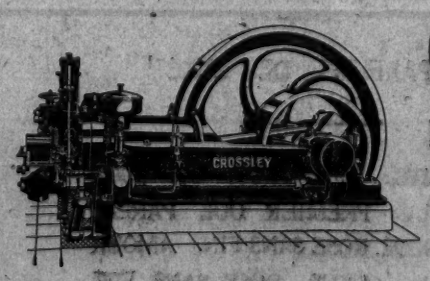

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BERNDT

Musical Matters

By R. B. HURRY, MUS.B.

Correspondents wishing to draw attention to Musical matters, or to ask questions, should address the writer, care of THE CHINA PRESS, *enclosing real names and addresses, not necessarily for publication.*

VIII. ON THE PRINCIPLE OF DESIGN IN MUSIC. (a) TOLSTOY AND THE "OPS."

Modern composers of the serious sort generally number their works as they produce them 'Op. 1', 'Op. 2'. &c. It is always worth while to notice an opus number, as it gives an idea as to whether a work represents its composer's early tentative stages or his maturity. In hearing an Op. 5, for instance, you must generally be a little indulgent. On the other hand, an Op. 50, or Op. 199 has no claim on your charity, and must be content to bear your fiercest criticism.

The use of opus numbers is associated by the general public with the performance of what it is pleased to call "classical" music, since the more commonplace compositions are rarely numbered by their makers. A well-known musical educationalist overheard in a train a conversation illustrating this peculiar fact. Two men were attempting to fix the nature and the details of a suburban concert, and the guiding principle of the construction of the program was laid down in these words—"No classical music, all good popular stuff—*none of them ops!*"

We realised from the various examples under "How the Composer Works" that a completed piece is not a mere string of notes; it is a piece of intricate design, carefully developed. The composer's whole thought, at frequent intervals, over a long period, has had to be given to his work, lest by a little too much or too little in one place or another, by a trifling lack of congruity in some of his material, or by some other defect his labor should be wasted.

Music is human expression, but it is not free expression; it is expression according to rules. These rules are ever changing as the world grows older, but they are always founded on unchanging principles. A young composer, then, needs to know the rules of his game as played in his own period; more important still, he needs to grasp the principles underlying those rules—the spirit behind the letter. If he grasps these principles he may even help to bring into existence new rules.

Does the listener also need to understand those rules and principles? Compare the case of another art. Does the tourist need to understand the rules and principles of architecture? Theoretically, no! The builders wrought to give pleasure to or to inspire devotional feelings in the plain public, and their work should be self-explanatory. Practically, yes! If the tourist knows even a little about the principle of good building, the story of the development of the different styles, and so forth, he will note and enjoy a hundred things over which his eye would otherwise pass unseeing.

Now music is, looked at in one light, architectural but it is a sort of dream architecture which passes in filmy clouds and disappears into nothingness. You may stand and gaze at a cathedral for a whole morning, and return again and again to study its details. The details of a symphony, on the other hand, are only momentarily before you, and once they are gone cannot be reheard until, it may be months later, the same symphony receives a further performance. A knowledge of the rules and principles of composition then helps the hearer by showing him what to expect. Having that knowledge the main lines of the music are clear to him, and his attention can be given to the details he would otherwise entirely miss.

It would have done Tolstoy a world of good to have had a few lessons in the modern subject of "Musical Appreciation." Had he had these he would never have written the following passage in *What is Art?*:

"An acquaintance of yours, a musician of repute, sits down to the piano and plays what he says is a new composition of his own, or of one of the new composers. You hear the strange, loud sounds and admire the gymnastic exercises performed by his fingers; and you see that the performer wishes to impress on you that the sounds he is producing express various poetic strivings of the soul. You see his intention, but no feeling whatever is transmitted to you except weariness. The execution lasts long, or at least seems very long to you, because you do not receive any clear impression, and involuntarily you remember the words "The quicker it goes the longer it lasts" (*Plus ca va vite, plus ca dure longtemps*) of Alphonse Karr.

"And it occurs to you that perhaps it is all mystification; perhaps the performer is trying you—just throwing his hands and fingers wildly about the keyboard in the hope that you will fall into the trap and praise him, and then he will laugh and confess that he only wanted to see if he could hoax you. But when at last the piece does finish, and the perspiring and agitated musician rises from the piano evidently anticipating praise, you see that it was all done in earnest.

"The same thing takes place at all the concerts with pieces by Liszt, Wagner, Berlioz, Brahms, and (newest of all) Richard Strauss, and the numberless other composers of the new school, who unceasingly produce opera after opera, symphony after symphony, piece after piece."

Tolstoy has only succeeded in saying very long-windedly what the man in the train said in four words, "None of them ops!".

A simple folk-song Tolstoy could understand; a sonata or symphony was beyond him. Tolstoy would abolish all complex music because the plain man cannot grasp it at a sitting. The assumption of the present articles is that it is better to abolish the plain man—as a plain man. There is a world of beauty lying just beyond that plain man's reach; it is worth a little striving on his part to find the ways to that world and enter in.

Complexity is but simplicity multiplied. The symphony is but the folk-song developed. The forms of all European music boil down to the same simple principle, and that principle can be put in three short words, words so fundamentally true that they would serve equally well, also, for the expression of a national policy or of the basis of a league of nations—*Variety and Unity.* We shall attempt to show that this principle lies at the root of all formal development in music.

The writer will gladly reply to questions or suggestions from readers of this series of articles.

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Lloyd George's Report On San Remo Emphasises German Chaos

(Continued from Page 14)

presentatives were present at the conference, but they had no authority to take any part and therefore we are not in a position to state what the views of America may or may not be upon that subject.

"With regard to Russia, we practically reaffirmed the decision we arrived at to open up trade relations with Russia, and to give every facility for the purpose of opening up those relations with a view to sending any peaceable material to Russia and obtaining the surplus of Russian foodstuffs and raw material for the rest of the world.

"We also made it clear with regard to the delegation which is at Copenhagen that the whole of the Allies stand together in the determination that they cannot accept it that delegation the prezence of M. Litvinoff, for the simple reason that he had abused his privileges when here before, and may I say, that if the Ambassador or Minister of any foreign country had been guilty of conduct similar to that which he was found responsible for here, in taking part in active political propaganda for subverting the institutions of the country, not merely would he have been expeled if it had been a friendly power, but that friendly power would never, I am certain, have dreamed of asking that he should be received again."

COUNCIL'S REBUKE

"It is customary when sending any emissary to a country to know whether he is acceptable, and when a country says he is not acceptable no one dreams of challenging the action of that country. They must conform with civilised usages before we can do any business. I know it is a serious matter to delay the obtaining of whatever raw material there may be in Russia, but it is better that we should have a clear understanding before we proceed to business. We can only do business on the basis on which civilised countries do business with each other everywhere; and, therefore, we ventured to invite the Supreme Council to support us in the action we had taken in stating that if the delegation came we should be very glad to receive them for the purpose of transacting business, but that we could not receive M. Litvinoff in this country, nor would we meet him in any other country.

"That, I think, represents substantially the task which we had to undertake there."

At this point T. P. O'Connor asked:

"What about the Chaldens?"

Mr. Lloyd George answered:

"We have taken special measures for their protection, exactly as we have done with other Christian communities. They have been more under our protection probably, than under the protection of any other power, and I think they are fairly satisfied with the steps taken.

"The San Remo conference undoubtedly will always be a remarkably conspicuous landmark. When you were there, and when you met delegates from every land, you realised more and more how much Europe stands in need of peace. You had troubles and rumors of troubles from every quarters. You felt thankful to feel that Great Britain was surmounting the difficulties that had arisen out of the war, perhaps better than any other land, but you felt there was a great task in front of Europe.

"Here the British sovereign which fetched its twenty-five francs now fetches sixty-four; in Italy, where it used to fetch twenty-six lire, it now fetches eighty-six to eighty-nine; in Germany, where it used to fetch twenty marks, it now fetches 218; in Poland the British sovereign fetches 735 marks."

"They are still fighting," observed Lieutenant Commander Kenworthy.

"And if you go to Russia," the Premier went on, "the land of the honorable member's Paradise where there is peace and good will and brotherhood, you get for the British sovereign probably a ton of money. That is the condition of Europe. Prices are high here; they are higher everywhere else. Poor Europe is struggling on to get over the troubles of the war, to clear the debris of war, and occasionally getting impatient and threatening to fling the spade on the rubbish heap."

Ex-Premier Asquith and several other speakers followed the Prime Minister, but there was no serious criticism of his statement.

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Japan, Canada, U. S. A., & Europe	E. of Asia	$3.00	..	..	..	..	..
H'kong, Straits, India and E'pe, via Suez	Kitano Maru	15.30	..	..	..	..	15.60
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe	Nanking	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe via U. S. A.	*Nanking	..	$14.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong	Kitano Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Awa Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
TOMORROW							
Swatow and Hongkong	Hangsang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok & Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow, H'kong, C'ton	Hangsang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Kamo Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Ichang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Train	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, June 8							
W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Shuntien	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	do	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Japan Ports	Omi Maru	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Siberia via Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Simkirsk	..	..	..	c14.30	..	14.15
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	do	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Nagasaki,	do	..	..	..	..	13.30	13.00
Moji,	Omi Maru	..	..	..	..	$20.00	19.30
Japan Ports	do	19.00	..	..	..	..	18.30
Wednesday, June 9							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Kingsing	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30
Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sunning	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Amoy and Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Thursday, June 10							
W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Kingsing	..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Saturday, June 12							
H'kong, S. Ports, Straits Ceylon, India & Europe Via Suez	Nellore	..	A17.00	..	..	..	17.00

*Specially marked.

A Parcels at 5 p.m.
B Letters and boxes with declared value at 7:30 p.m. Parcels at 4 p.m. and money orders at 3 p.m.
C Money orders and parcel post at 11 a.m.
E Registered articles at 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.
a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train
b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train
Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 1 hour 35 minutes later than those closed for the previous night train.

MEN OF WAR IN PORT

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
U. S. N. B.	May 17	Elcano	Am. gun-boat
S'chow Creek	Oct. 29	M.A.S. 226	Ital. sub-chaser
S'chow Creek	Oct. 29	M.A.S. 227	Ital. sub-chaser
U. S. N. B.	May 22	Samar	Am. gun-boat
B. VIII	May 17	Suma	Jap. gun-boat
O.D.W.	May 2	Teal	Br. gun-boat
1 C.	May 17	Villalobos	Am. gun-boat
B.N.B.	May 29	Woodlark	Br. gun-boat

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CRETONNES, TAFFETAS AND LINENS FROM 75 Cts. to $2.50 yd.

MADRAS MUSLINS, PLAIN AND FIGURED, IN VARIOUS COLOURINGS FROM 95 Cts. yd. :: :: :: ::

PLAIN AND BORDERED CASEMENT CLOTHS, FROM $1.25 per yd. :: ::

PLAIN SPOT AND FIGURED NETS SINGLE WIDTH $1.00 yd.
DOUBLE WIDTH $1.75 :: :: ::

LACE CURTAINS
3½ yds. LONG, From $4.25 pr.

Arts & Crafts, Ltd.
THE HOUSE FOR FURNISHING FABRICS.

SPECIALISTS
Buy from the Branch Houses of actual Manufacturers who concentrate entirely on the
PAINT TRADE
EXPERT ADVICE & SERVICE
VARNISH - PAINT - COLOR
and all kindred lines
SHANGHAI HONGKONG
WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.

Letters Remaining Uncalled For At The American Post Office, May 31, 1920

American Legion
Afahar and Co., M.M.B.
Arthur Balfour and Co. (2)
Anderson Wire Co. (2)
Anderson, John
Anderson, Gustav
Australian Trading Co. (3)
Arundel, S. J.
Anderson, Roy.
Allix, Maurice
Albers, G.
Agnew, Mrs. J. (2)

Bickart, Mrs. Julia
Bakels and Co.
Buckon, Charles. (3)
Bradley, Ross M.
Bucholz, Miss May.
Bell, David W.
Bruener, Miss Mildred
Barin, Miss E.
Bureau d'etudes Minieres et Industielles
Birdsall, R. P.
Brooke, Homer W.
Bamberger, Miss L.
Burns, Peter B.
Bahia, Assembly
Breck, Miss Belle
Buyanoff, Mr.

Cooper, H. G.
China Strawbraid Export Co. (3)
Coward, Mrs. E. V.
Chen, B. H.
Ching Zai
Casey, Malter.
Chang, T. Y. (2)
Cohen, A.
Chinese Trading Co
Chun Lin Ku, Rev,
Chatay Trading Co.
Chu Shen Chow
Cook, Mrs. H. L.
Clarke, Ernest U.
Clarke, H. Ross
Clark, W. J. (2)
Chong Hsing Flour Milling Co.
Cunningham, A. G.
Collins, James H.
Chipman, Frank L.
Chutjian, Mrs.
China American Industrial Corp.

Dill Crosset Inc.
Dunbar, Mrs. P. H.
Denn, C. K. (2)
Dronberger, Mrs. Jennie.

Ferguson, H. P.
Ferguson, Stanley P.
Ferris, Miss D.
Farnham, Catherine I.
French, Churchill
Forbes, Miss Emma

Goodnough, Bruce
Guthrie and Co.
Goetschwi, L.
Gardner, J. E.
Gray, Harry De
Gray, Mrs. Elizabeth De.
Gorham Engineering Co.

Heer, Anad Welda Gest,
Heyman, Jake
Holderness, Paul E.
Haimervich, Miss Ada.
Henderson, Herbert.
Halm, Wm. R.
Havnes, Emil.
Harte, R. T. (2)
Herbst, Bros.
Hodgman, Mrs. Annie M.
Heymann, Rene
Hughes, J. R.
Hengko, G. Victorio.

Iai Tai Chong
Ien Yong Sze (2)

Jenkins, Miss Josephine
Job, W. and S. and Co.
Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L.
Jones, Ernest L.
Jacob, Martinus (6)
Jespar, Alfred
Jurgenson, K. G.
Jaycox, Russell
Jahn, H. K.

Kai Ching Li, Rev.
Kaimoh Wu. (2)
King, Mrs. J. E. (5)
Kortright, Mrs. J. H.
Kelley, Chas. Frederick
Klegin, Richard.
Ko Fuk.
Kru Kong
Krywosszewski, T. de.
King, Jatz Y. T.
Kemp, A. R.
Kuochi, Shaoling Mr.
Krosen, Lieut. F. J. (2)
Knowlton, Dwight M.
Kijong Ding Tsen
Kutt, Paul
Kiang, W. S.

Lambert, Joe L. (2)
Law, Robert (2)
Ling, H. (2)
Leigh, S. M.
Leidenroth, C. M.
Luen Shing (2)
Lammers, Geo. E.
Lincoln, Robert T.
Lee, Mrs. Frederick

MacDonald, Maj. Chas. (5)
Mills, Edwin W.
Matthews, Miss Hargaret
Marvin, Dr. H. M.
Marconnier, B. A. (4)
Morgan, Earl Ralph (3)
Marans, J.
McCuky, Capt. C.
Mannix, Joseph T.
McAllum, C.

Masmer, Miss Remea (2)
Martin, Howard C.
McCoy, Guy R.
McKay, Walter C (7)
Massel, J. A. (2)
Morgan, Dr. L. S.
Morris, H. W.
Maguire, Mrs. Mamie (2)
Mondy, Chester
Middle East Films
MacGregor, Mr.
Markham, Polly
Martin, S. L. (6)
McLoughlin, Miss Helen
Merian, Ernest
Matthews, William.

Northern Feather Works
Neal, Gerald M.
Nangle, Peter O.
Nelson, N.
Norton, C. G.
Nedoidik, Robert
Nagatkine, Mme. Elizabeth A.
Nee Nung Foo.

O'Leary, J. L. (2)
Oriental Steamship Co.

Posdnikoff, V. (2)
Peabody, Robert W.
Philleo, G. W.
Phoenix, J. J.
Perry, Martha Taylor
Porter, Miss Lilly I.

Radford, William A. (3)
Rothrock, A.
Robertson, C. H.
Ruhsit, W. R.
Robins, D. H.
Reitveld, Miss Harriet
Richmond, Miss Annette
Rhodes, John B.
Roberts, Arthur
Rousseau, E.
Roberts, Miss
Redmond, Thos.
Rickey, Mr. and Mrs. J. W.
Royce, W. F. (4)
Rice, A. D.
Rogers, C. L.

Stephens, Melvin
Sino-American Trading Corp.

Swanberg, O. L.
Sino-American News Agency
Sigler, W. W.
Sexton, R. T. (2)
Stuart, Bradley R.
Summers, Thomas
Solomon, H. A.
Schwartz, Walter E.
Steward, Mrs. G. S. B. (5)
Stillwell, Chas H.
Smith, Charles G. Jr.
Storrs, Charles L.
Sze Wing Moo.
Smith, Dr. Maurice Fremont
Schnellhardt, Edward
Singsoo (Cable address)
Stanton, C. L.
Shih, K. K.
Scott, Homer
Saker, Mrs. Mary G.
Scent Cigarette Co.
Steiger, Ralph A. (2)

Thompson, Everard
Talmage, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hunt. (12)
Tinkham, Rev. Frank L.
Thompson, J. A.
Tai Chang Iai
Talbot Sterling, J. Rev.

Ushkewich, Mrs.
Ushkewich, Miss Regina.

Viney, John Irwin (3)
Vella, E. M. di
Vousden, Mrs. John R.

Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Geo.
Willys Export Corp. John N. (3)
Wallace, William
Walden, Raymon C.
Wang, Miss Chi Nyok
Woods, Samuel B.
Whitehead, Boyce J.
Williams, R. T.
Woo, H. M.
White, Vander W. E.

Younglove, Mrs. Lizzie O. (3)
Younglove, Bessie (7)
Yu Shang
Yah Chong Yuen and Co.

Yung On Loong (2)
Yue Woo and Co.
Yeh Shing Flour Milling Co.
Yun Shing and Co.

Ziang Shun.

ORDINARY PARCELS

China American Industrial Development Corp. (6)
Cox, Theodore E.
Chenkwong and Co.

Davitt, Dr. G. Glass.

Fukein Construction Bureau. (3)
Hammond, Mrs. Mary
Swanberg, O. L. (2)

PARCEL POST PACKAGES

Chaffee, Miss Edith
Cheng F. H.
Carsen, Miss Margaret.

Earle, W. E.

Haley, D. C.

Jenkins, Josphine

Kodah Shop
Reigh A. (2)
Wright, S. S.
Yang, T.
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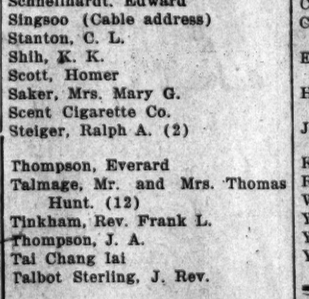
$2 per hr. $1.00 per 20 min.
17 ROUTE VALLON

Chauncey Depew Celebrates 86th Birthday; Hopes For 14 More

Chauncey M. Depew, former United States Senator from New York, and one of the most remarkable of the nation's aged men, celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday, April 23, by attending to his daily duties as chairman of the Board of Directors of a big railroad system. This photograph of the ex-Senator was made at his desk which was swamped with messages of congratulations from his host of friends throughout the country. "The daisy is the flower of my birth-month and I feel as fresh as daisies are popularly supposed to be," said Mr. Depew. He declared he looked forward to fourteen more happy birthdays.



Brain-Fag and Mental Strain
come frequently from lack of health-giving phosphates in the nerve cells and tissues. A teaspoonful of

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

in a glass of cool water assists to renew the enervated and depleted elements and quench the thirst, acting as a splendid tonic and invigorator. Non-alcoholic, pleasant to take and readily assimilated.

Sold by Druggists

Rumford Chemical Works, Pawtucket, R. I. Acid 5-11

Agents,
MULLER, PHIPPS & HODGES
38, Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

Today :-: Forty-Eight Unions

(Continuer from Page 14)

his mind on the national sugar barrel.

Sugar sold by the manufacturers at fourteen cents is retailed by profiteers at twenty-five. Government officials say so.

The Government post office could deliver fourteen cent sugar at the citizen's door for sixteen cents and make money on it. Is that worth considering?

The important thing in this country for those that have anything to lose is to keep the people as nearly as possible in a contented frame of mind. If that is not done, look out for trouble in a year or two.

Sugar, flour, meat, bread, potatoes. Keep those things within reach of the crowd and the crowd will remain fairly peaceful. Let them get beyond reach and the crowd will get beyond control. Those that exploit the country through profiteering should be willing to let the people have sugar, meat, potatoes and bread, since the people are willing, apparently, to let them take everything else.

A young man, married, to whom this is dictated, interrupts to say that he buys potatoes at the rate of five pounds for forty-seven cents. That is not a healthy condition, especially after the potatoes are peeled and one-quarter of the weight peeled away.

Let the people eat, at least, and let the nation interest itself in the farmers. They will soon, perhaps this year, cut food production.

The Sinclair Oil Company, substantial corporation, pays more than 16 percent to borrow money, part in cash, the rest in stock, a price unheard of.

Pennsylvania Railroad pays about 8 percent. The people, who pay everything, must add all this to the high cost of living. What becomes of the laws against usury?

A haberdasher sold collars at profiteer prices—he made five cents too much on a collar—arrested by Federal authorities he blew his brains out.

The price paid for money by those compelled to use money means more to the high cost of living than the price charged for collars.

There's another good reason, it seems, for holding back the bonus from soldiers.

The United States Chamber of Commerce, deeply agitated, says: "Half a million negroes in the South, who would probably receive five or six hundred dollars each, would immediately quit work until the money was spent."

Also labor in the North would be demoralised by getting so much money, say the patriotic business men.

The profiteer can get anything from a million up to a hundred million without any particular protest from the United States Chamber of Commerce. But when you talk about giving five hundred dollars to each of the soldiers that quit his job to work for a dollar a day, you immediately threaten the safety of the nation.

Did you hear about the great pigmy hippopotamus, first one born in captivity, now dead, after struggling against death for thirty hours?

It looked like a small baby hippopotamus or like a big baby pig. During its short life of thirty hours two distinguished doctors sat beside it, doing all that science could to keep it alive, in vain.

While the hippopotamus baby was breathing its last, thousands of human babies of about the same age were doing the same, also breathing their last. As a rule they didn't have two doctors sitting by each baby. Probably not one doctor was divided among ten babies.

If the pigmy hippopotamus baby in the mysterious world to come meets the human babies that left the world when he did, he will have a right to put on airs.

Anything new is interesting. A distinguished Roman, ordered to commit suicide, lacked courage. His wife stabbed herself, inflicting a mortal wound, saying it didn't hurt, thus encouraging him.

Ruskin, diffident, queer man, saw that his wife was in love with a fine bromide artist named Millais. Instead of fighting, he said politely, "Take her." Millais took her. It hurt Ruskin's feelings, but he stood it.

Dr. Clock of Ravenwood, Colorado, fifty-seven years old, married an eighteen-year-old girl. She is still at boarding school. The doctor is dead, shot himself, saying he would not interfere with his young wife's happiness.

Men seem to be growing milder since the days of Othello. He choked his lady to death, although she never did anything, never thought of anybody else.

Probably some husky gentleman reading this will say that men are becoming effeminate and no longer know their rights. If it is feminine to shoot yourself instead of choking the lady, then welcome the effeminate.

In Detroit, Jacob Shevitz raised rents in his nine-family apartment house 100 percent. The Detroit Board of Assessors raised his taxes 100 percent, excellent reminder that the people have power to protect themselves if they will.

TEOFANI'S
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When soiled, the natural shades of Palm Beach may be washed without the slightest harm.

The name Palm Beach is registered in the U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries. Look for the label in the suit you buy, or on the selvage in purchasing by the yard. It is the identifying mark of the best summer fabric made.

Your favorite Clothier or Tailor can readily supply you.

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YOUR COMMODITY WILL BE JUDGED—

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In buying barrels of the KOSTER COMPANY you are not only buying a product of the highest standard but you are also entitled to the services of experts of the company, stationed throughout China, who are thoroughly familiar with the making and the handling of the barrel in all of its phases.

There is no saving in the first cost in the purchase of inferior or second-hand barrels, but there is the added disadvantage that they will not be accepted by the railways for shipment in the United States.

KOSTER barrels are known the world over for high quality and excellence of service.

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AMERICAN AND FOREIGN DEVELOPMENT

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MANILA
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SINGAPORE

Chief Detective Officer William Armstrong Honored By Staff On Eve Of His Departure

Government Bestows Decoration Of Honor On Veteran

William Armstrong, Chief Detective Officer of the Shanghai Municipal Police and acknowledged dean of sleuths in the Far East, is going home to Scotland for a vacation. He is to sail on the s.s. Kitano Maru, via Suez, on Monday, June 17.

And when he goes home he will carry with him a decoration of the Chinese Government. It is the Order of Chi Ho, fourth Class. The decoration was bestowed on the Chief yesterday for "valuable services rendered to the Chinese Government."

After 27 years service in the detective department of the Settlement Chief Armstrong has created a precedent for efficiency that will not make easy the task he leaves in the hands of those who are to undertake his duties during his absence.

As expression of the appreciation by his colleagues of Chief Armstrong's successful administration, a presentation was made to him yesterday afternoon at Central Station. The gift was a beautifully engraved silver cigar box and the presentation speech was made by Inspector P. W. Reeves, who said:

PRESENTATION SPEECH

"In accordance with time-honored custom in the Criminal Investigation Department and to show our appreciation of good fellowship among comrades of the C. I. D. on departure on leave we wish to present some token of esteem.

CHIEF DETECTIVE OFFICER WILLIAM ARMSTRONG

"You, sir, as our Chief Detective Officer, who have been our Chief for a great many years, have always been very tolerent of our shortcomings and of great assistance to us in our work. You have always helped us in the performance of our duties and aided us in our grievances.

"Your arduous duties are well known to us and the unique position you have held for many years as our chief is unsurpassed in criminal investigation history in Shanghai.

"Now that you are departing on Home leave we, the members of the C. I. D., have asked you to receive at our hands this small present to show to you the appreciation in which you are held by the staff which works under you.

"In presenting this silver cigar case we all sincerely trust that you will have a very pleasant holiday in your native country, a speedy return to your usual good health and a happy return to fulfill once again your duties as our Chief Detective Officer."

CHIEF MAKES REPLY

Mr. Reeves then presented the silver case and Chief Armstrong, visably affected by the enthusiasm and good-feeling that prevaded the assemblage of members of his staff, made a suitable reply. He expressed his appreciation of the loyalty and enthusiasm with which the members of the staff have carried on their work and his pleasure that they should see fit to honor him with such a handsome gift.

The presentation was made in the Recreation Room of the Central Police Station at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

This evening at 8 o'clock the staff will assemble at the Customs Jetty to bid Godspeed to the Ch as he embarks on the tender which is to take him aboard his ship.

The cigar box is engraved:

"Presented to William Armstrong, Esq., Chief Detective Officer, by the foreign members of the Criminal Investigation Department of the Shanghai Municipal Police, on his departure on Home Leave, June 7, 1920."

HAS GREAT RECORD

After two years service in England where he rose from patrolman to sergeant, Mr. Armstrong came to Shanghai in 1893 at the time of the Jubilee celebrating the Fiftieth Anniversary of the opening of this port to foreign trade. In 1895 he took charge of the detective staff which consisted at that time of only himself, one sergeant, a European constable and twelve natives.

Police in Shanghai in those days did not present the exceptional appearance made today. There were only 50 men in the entire couplement. Today there are hundreds of men on the rolls where there were tens before, including Europeans, Sikhs, Chinese and Japanese units and a detective staff that would be a credit to any city.

It is said of Chief Armstrong that, like the famous Chief Byrne of the United States Secret Service, a case is never closed until the man has been brought before a court for acquittal or conviction.

FINGER PRINTS A HOBBY

Finger prints have been a hobby with the Chief and his Bertillion system is one of the most complete in the world. Daily reports show the efficiency of that bureau of his department. The records are voluminous but so carefully indexed that there is little or no difficulty in identifying a culprit who has left his mark behind him. This, as will be easily recognised, is of the utmost importance in police work in the Far East where names count for little and faces are difficult, at times, of differentation.

And that is not all. Footprints as well as fingerprints play a part in the indentification bureau's work. Of course, the prints are supplemented with the usual photographs and measurement records.

HAS KEEN HUMOR

A keen sense of humor coupled with an almost uncanny ability to read character have led to much of Chief Armstrong's success, it would appear to an observer. His secrets of success will probably never reach the public first hand because the Chief is not given to talking about himself or his work.

Here is a typical interview with him:

"Good morning, Chief, what about the Umpty-Umpty case?"

"Good morning, young man, have you heard anything new on the Oofty-Oofty matter?"

And before one realises it he is being interviewed by the Chief instead of extracting facts about affairs of the detective department.

The Force and the Community will miss the Chief while he is absent and will unite in wishing him a happy vacation and in waiting for his early return to the Far East.

INSURANCE

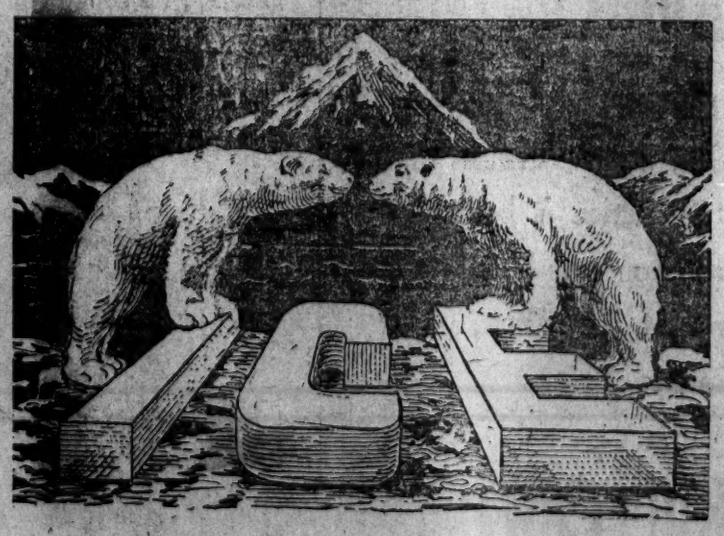
is usually a fairly costly method of protection against the various risks you have to run in your business and private life. The expenditure is well worth while, however, especially if your life is concerned, or the lives of those dear to you. We can sell you a

CHEAP POLICY

The only Effective Insurance

so far as your kitchen is concerned—

PURE, MACHINE-MADE



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INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

$12

REIMBURSEMENTS At The Monthly Drawings

OWING to the popularity of the Premium Bonds issued by this Society, proved by the continuous increase in the number of subscribers, it becomes impracticable to carry on with the present method of drawing the $12 Reimbursements.

At the last drawing there were drawn 1307 Reimbursements of $12, and on the 15th of June there will be nearly 1400. In order to be able to complete future monthly drawings in one day, the Board has decided to

SIMPLIFY THE SYSTEM

of drawing the $12 Reimbursements, as follows:

One number only (from 0 to 9) will be drawn; and all Bonds whose terminal number corresponds to the one drawn will receive a $12 Reimbursement, Thus, if "7" be the number drawn, Bonds 7, 17, 27, 37, 47, 57, 67, and so on, will receive $12 each.

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

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Lady Shimum Wins London's Admiration As A Crusader For Assyrians

By EDGAR C. MIDDLETON

The lady Surma d'Mar Shimum has arrived in London as the official ambassador from the Assyrians in the Kurdistan Mountains. When Rudyard Kipling wrote his famous lines, "East is east and west is west," he was reckoning without the great war—or the Turks. East is still east, but the merest shadow of its former mighty substance. It is no longer the father of wisdom but the child of innocence.

Civilisation has swept Oriental regimes like the gale through a wheat field in full ear. Naked, dazed, blinded amid the fierce glare of publicity which the great war has turned upon those lost and forgotten tribes east of Suez, the Oriental pathetically turns his face toward the setting sun, toward western civilisation—to the great councils of the Allies to settle his numerous problems for him.

CRUSADERS IN LONDON

From Pontus on the shores of the Black Sea Mgr. Chrysanthos, Archbishop of Trebizond, has come all the way to Europe to the Peace Conference as delegate of the unredeemed Greeks. Bound on a crusade of almost similar nature, Sadhu Sundar Singh is in London today from India, while Lady Shimum is in this country to plead the cause of about 80,000 Assyrians domiciled in the Kurdistan Hills, who desire to remain under British protection and apart from the Kurds or the Turks.

"The people I have come to speak for are Chrisiians," she said. "They have been cut off from Assyria for about 500 years, and for all that time members of my family have been their patriarchs.

"In the early days of the war, helped by the Russians, we fought against the Turks. We lost a great many men, including my brother, who was the head of the tribe.

"Our women excited the greatest admiration of the Russians. They took up food supplies and ammunition to our men, old and young, in the firing lines."

Speaking of the position of these women, Lady Shimum said they have recently shown signs of becoming westernised: "Actually we are midway between the women of the east and the west. Lately four or five women have so risen to be allowed voices in the councils of the tribe, and many of the women are tending toward western ideas in the matter of dress.

"They have found out how to make European clothes, and they are putting their knowledge to practical effect."

Very handsome, not unlike the Queen of Montenegro in profile, very bright, lively and animated, Lady Surma d'Mar Shimum is only a little over 30 years of age. Of fine physique, as one would expect from a mountaineer, she is also a highly cultured woman, so cultured that the Archbishop of Canterbury closed a recent interview with the "ambassador" by the remark: "It is extraordinary to find so much civilisation where one could naturally have expected barbarism."

SHE FIGURES IN POLITICS

Here in London she is rapidly becoming a considerable figure in politics. Besides the Archbishop, Foreign Minister Lord Curzon and Mr. Montagu, India Secretary, already have seen her, and one morning last week Lord Hugh—brother of Lord Robert Cecil—drove out to the London suburb where she is staying for an interview; anxious to see the head of these Prestorian Christians, whom legend asserts to be the descendants of the ten lost tribes.

They have always been Christians, but some years ago they seemed to be in danger of losing their old literature, so the Archbishop of Canterbury sent out a mission. Then the Assyrians said: "Our boys are being taught, we want our women taught now," and as a consequence the Sisters of Bethany went out to Kurdistan in 1890.

Though the Lady Shimum wears the Turkish fez with a veil round it, her tribe fought against the Turks with great bravery in the war and lost heavily. But they lost more in a terrible march. In Kurdistan the snow in winter is often so deep as to render the roads impassable.

WHY THE KURDS AVOID THEM

The march in question was undertaken to make connection with a large force of friendly Arabs under the command of the famous Col. Lawrence. They failed to find them and were almost at their last extremity, all clustered together, when an aeroplane suddenly appeared overhead. "A Turkish aeroplane!" they cried in dismay, and expected bombs. But it was an English machine, and the pilot, descending, told them where to find the British troops.

Why, being Christians, it may be asked, are they not persecuted as the Armenians are by the Kurds?

"Because," Lady Shimum proudly explained, "our people are a race of martial mountaineers, as they showed only too well in the late war. In the kind of guerrilla warfare that alone is possible amid the bleak mountain slopes of our country they are unconquerable. The Kurds are forever harassing the Persian plains beneath our rocky fastnesses but wisely leave us alone.

"While we call ourselves Assyrians, it is hardly true to fact To call a man an Assyrian is as much an anachronism as to refer to an Italian as a Roman. Both of these ancient races have ceased to exist. You westerners, however, chose to label us with the nationality and we felt ourselves highly flattered by the mistake.

"We are a mongrel—a nomadic—race, always on the move; part Armenian, part Georgian and part Syrian. Some of us even are descended from the nomadic Turks. But one and all are Christians by religion and always have been. Our history goes back to the time of the lost tribes of Israel; our country surrounds ancient Nineveh of Biblical fame."

Judged by the standards of distance in the Orient, Mgr. Chrysanthos, the Archbishop of Trebizond, might be said to be a neighbor of the Lady Shimum—at least the object of his mission to London would suggest that the two peoples were divided by but a few geographical miles.

"It is the aim of the Pontic Greeks," he said, "to make Trebizond the capital of a Greek republic, which would give the predominantly Greek population of the hinterland of the Black Sea the opportunity of managing their affairs democratically, and of making their land a center of culture and progress.

"Our country was Hellenic before the coming of Christ, and, in spite of centuries of Tukish misrule and oppression, still remains such."

A tall, bearded figure, picturesque in his Byzantine robes and priestly head covering, the Archbishop is visiting London to enlist the sympathy of the British Government and the English Church in the determination of the Pontic Greeks to become autonomous, and rid themselves forever from the yoke of the Turks, against whom he is particularly bitter.

"Driven from our country by Turkish misrule," he exclaimed vehemently, "270,000 Greeks are now refugees scattered in the Caucasus and southern Russia.

"When the future of Pontus as an autonomous Greek State, in accordance with the unshakable will of its population, is assured, these 270,000 will return."

President Enjoys Longest Motor Ride

Washington, April 29.—President Wilson this afternoon took the longest automobile ride he has had since he first left the White House following his recent illness.

Accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and several members of the Bolling family, the President motored from Washington through the Counties of Prince George and Charles into Southern Maryland, going as far as the town of La Plata, following generally the route that J. Wilkes Booth took on his ride out of Washington in April, 1865.

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Men Paid $24 A Day In War Loaf Rather ThanTake $10

Chicago, April 29.—Shipyard workers of the Northwest who got $24 a day during the war prefer to loaf rather than work now for $10 a day. This is one of the reasons for a pine lumber famine that is imminent in the opinion of J. H. Carlyle, Everett, Wash., who owns several thousand acres of pine tracts in the Northwest.

We are facing a shortage of pine lumber because of three facts," he said. "The principal supply of the South is exhausted, much of the Northern wood has been destroyed by fire and the New England States are running short.

French Wine Will Get Another Blow

England's New Budget Will Hurt Crippled Industry; Russian Loss

Paris, April 24.—The new English budget, if adopted, will be another heavy blow to the French wine industry, which is already suffering terribly from American prohibition and from the loss of the Russian market. The whole trade in France is threatened with heavy curtailment, for the Americans were the largest buyers, and after them came the English. It will also make it harder for France to re-establish the normal value of the franc.

Commenting on the English proposal for a heavy increase of taxes on imported wines, M. Deffert, head of the French wine industry, said:

"It will be a terrible misfortune for France and it raises the question as to what means will be left us to stop the depreciation of the franc. England is already imposing a heavy tax on our wines, and if she doubles this tax, as Mr. Chamberlain proposes, it will amount virtually to prohibiting the importation of wines. The English importers have already a great advantage in the rate of exchange, for they are paying only 8 francs for a bottle of wine which costs here 20 francs. As in many other commodities, we buy at triple the value and are expected to sell our goods at one-third."

With France's financial situation in its present bad state, the crippling of the French wine industry looms up as a national disaster.

Sugar Scarcity Hits Paris 'Five O'clock'

Paris, April 24.—The "five o'clock" has been hard hit in Paris. The Government's edict for cakeless and jamless days is responsible, for without cakes and jam and other sweets that go with a well appointed "five o'clock," Paris women will have no afternoon tea. Even the brilliant wit of the tea table depends, it seems, upon sugar.

Restaurateurs and chefs have been working to find a substitute for cakes and jams on these cakeless and jamless days, but without success. At Rumelmeyer's, the Ritz and other fashionable places, they have been making strong efforts to bolster up the afternoon tea business, but apparently have made little headway. Some places tried serving salads, shrimps and nuts with tea. The Parisiennes did not take kindly to the scheme and it failed. Now many of these women are staying away from the "five o'clocks" on the cakeless and jamless days.

CURB OUR AUTO IMPORTS

French Restrictions Will Wipe Out American Sales There

Paris, May 1.—Dealers in American automobiles believe their business in France will be completely wiped out by the Governmental decree issued on Wednesday forbidding importation for an indefinite time of all chassis weighing less than 2,500 kilograms (5,500 pounds). Under the ruling of the Government only the heaviest of trucks can be admitted to France from foreign countries.

In spite of high customs duties and the unfavorable state of foreign exchange, sales of American cars have shown an encouraging increase in France. Nearly all the American automobile firms have branches in this city, and managers say nothing remains, apparently, but to close up shop, as all they can do is to maintain service and make repairs on cars already sold. Figures collected by automobile salesmen show that in 1913 American cars valued at 241,000 francs were imported, and that in 1919 the value of American automobiles received in this country was 3,406,000 francs. In January, 1920, cars imported from America were worth 321,000 francs.

Lock Tender Inherits Millions

A gift of several millions of dollars on his forty-sixth wedding anniversary. That is the way Fate has favored William Shipley, veteran lock tender on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, whose sole comment on hearing the news was: Rilly, what in hell will I do with all that money?"

But Rilly, his wife, whose full name is Margaret Catherine Urella Shipley, has plans for its expenditure. Standing on the ricketty steps of the four room tumbledown frame structure that nestles against a rocky bluff, facing the canal and the Potomac at a point a few miles above Hagerstown, Md., she smoothed her black and white calico wrapper and told what she would do with several millions.

THINKS OF THE POOR

"I'd want to give to the poor first," she smiled, her faded gray eyes lighting up in her wrinkled face as she talked. "Then I'd like a house at Halfway. It's too quiet here." Halfway is a tiny village of perhaps a half dozen houses several miles nearer to Hagerstown."

Lois Winters, the little granddaughter, will come in for some of the fortune, although her grandmother "can't call these fancy names" that her daughter has given the youngsters.

The story of the lock tender's inheritance reads like a tale from Arabian Nights.

Sixty-one years ago, when William Shipley was ten years old, his uncle, Thomas McCoy, left for the west. Millionaire Shipley still holds a dim memory underneath his brown velveteen cap of his uncle's departure and occasional letters from him about California. Nothing more was heard from him and it was supposed he had died or forgotten about his relatives back in Maryland.

RECEIVING THE GLAD N YS

Then on April 12 when he and Urilly were eating country sausage and apple pie, Shipley's cousin, Chloe Davis, came up from Landings to tell them about a letter she had gotten. It was a letter announcing that the heirs of Thomas McCoy had been left a fortune of many millions. McCoy, it seems, had struck gold rich in California, but had never married and when he died intestate the fortune devolved on William Shipley, another sister living at Williamsport and Mrs. Sallie Grone, a third, in Washington.

Lawyers have been to see the Shipleys and though definite figures have not been arrived at it is estimated that the Shipley share of the estate will amount to several millions.

The Shipleys have six children, four boys, who are farm hands and fishermen, and two daughters. The wrinkled, kindly, simple hearted old couple have lived for seven years in their tiny house, sheltered by the rocks on the river bank, and their tastes are not sufficiently large to comprehend the expenditure of such an amount, nor are their heads turned by their unexpected fortune. The only one who seemed especially pleased by it was Jack, the twenty-year-old son, who came up to the house with a doleful expression to announce the loss of a calf "wuth anyway $15!"

"I kin find plenty o' places to put that money in," he declared.

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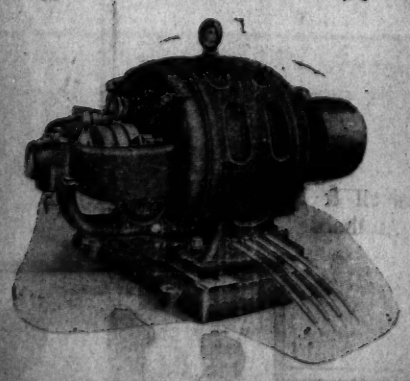

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CAILLAUX FREED; HINTS AT REVENGE

Though Refusing Interview, He Intimates That He Will Resume Activities Later

TO RETIRE FOR FIVE YEARS

Former Premier Will Go Into Seclusion In The Sarthe Department

Paris, April 24.—Joseph Caillaux, former French Premier, who was convicted by the High Court of "commerce and correspondence with the enemy," has been set free. He arrived at his home in Paris shortly before 1 o'clock this afternoon.

M. Caillaux was accompanied by his wife and several friends.

Jules Steeg, the Minister of the Interior, sent the Prefect of Police to Neuilly this morning to inform M. Caillaux regarding the decree of the court which prevents him from living in certain places. As the High Court had not given special orders in this regard, the ordinary formula of the Ministry of the Interior was used. This bars the person to whom it is applied from living in the Department of the Seine and Seine-Oise, part of the Department of the Seine-Marne, several of the large towns of France and certain parts of the frontier Departments.

The release of Caillaux was ordered on the theory that all his time since his arrest on January 14, 1918, had been spent in a cell, which would entitle him to a reduction of nine months from his sentence of thirty-six months, making his total prison term twenty-seven months. Under the prison regulations nine months in a cell constitute a year's detention. Caillaux, having been under confinement more than twenty-seven months, has under this theory exceeded his sentence.

The supposition which prevailed yesterday that he might have to serve one or two months was based on various opinions of the attorneys as to how the time he had spent under detention in a sanitarium would be figured.

As early as six o'clock this morning the gates of the sanitarium at Neuilly, where Caillaux had been confined, were besieged by a crowd of reporters and photographers. They were rewarded about 8:30 o'clock by a sight of the ex-Premier on the threshold of the villa from which, pajama-clad and bareheaded, he waved a friendly hand toward the reporters.

At ten o'clock, having donned a dark suit of clothing and wearing a soft chestnut-colored fedora, he walked in the grouds of the sanitarium, stopping sufficiently near the railings to allow the photographers to work their shutters.

By 12:30 o'clock all the legal formalities had been completed and Caillaux was set free. As he was entering the automobile with his wife the ex-Premier thanked the reporters and said:

"I shall withdraw to my home in the Department of the Sarthe, leaving Paris in two or three days after visiting my dentist."

Then, making a remark which was interpreted as a prediction of future public activities, he added: "We shall meet again, and then I shall give you opportunities of compensation for the interview I cannot give you today."

Spain Plans Harbor To Gain U. S. Trade

...end $20,000,000 At Vigo ...n Improvements In Near Future

Madrid, April 24.—The Minister of Public Works has introduced in the Cortes a bill to authorise a loan for 100,000,000 pesetas (about $20,000,000) to improve the harbor at Vigo and link commercially the Iberian Peninsula and America. The scheme is a part of the movement to promote greater trade relations between America and Spain.

The construction of a railroad from Vigo to Madrid and from Vigo to France also is contemplated as a part of the general plan. Engineers now are in Vigo studying the ground with a view of suggesting improvement of the railroad service from the interior into that port, and more especially the communications between Vigo and the northern military districts, which are now inadequate.

Plans already have been completed for enlargements and improvements in the wharves and warehouses. Merchants and manufacturers are urging the Government to complete this work as soon as possible.

Simultaneously with the announcement of the proposed improvement of shipping facilities at Vigo news has reached here that the Portugese Government has adopted plans to make Lisbon one of the finest ports on the Atlantic. This is precisely what the Spanish government proposes to do at Vigo. The loan to complete the work there will be guaranteed by

Our Rhine Soldiers Make Money In Marks

By Adroit Speculation And Only Crossing The Street One Cleared $90

Coblenz, May 1.—The American Army men are watching exchange and doing some figuring for the next pay day. They are going to be paid in dollars. This is an innovation in paying, as previously the men have been paid in marks. The change is ordered to save the men from the fluctuations in exchange according to General Allen.

It is a matter of record, however, that the soldiers have profited by speculations in exchange in a way to make Wall Street operators look like amateur financiers.

For example, a soldier saved $150, sold it at a bank at 80 marks for a dollar, walked over to the army station and sold the marks fifty to a dollar, clearing $90 on the transaction.

The army rates have been fixed arbitrarily by months, while the bank rates have fluctuated. Soldiers were quick to take advantage of his. The new order is expected to stop speculation, but the soldiers are watching the market and planning new financial coups.

SULTAN'S DAUGHTER BRIDE

Princess Sabiha Sultana Married To Son Of Turkish Heir Apparent

Constantinople, April 29 (Associated Press).—The Sultan's daughter, the Princess Sabiha Sultana, was married today to Prince Omar Farouk Effendi, son of the heir apparent, Prince Abdul Medjid Effendi.

Demand Ferid Pasha, the Grand Vizier, and the members of the Cabinet attended the wedding, which was held in the Yildiz Palace. Sheik-ul-Islam pronounced the benediction. The Princess is 22 years old. The bridegroom was educated in Vienna.

Three Generals.

(*New York Times*)

General Von Falkenhayn's extraordinarily interesting book upon his career as chief of the German General Staff from September, 1914, to the end of August, 1916, throws an incidental but a powerful light upon the real relations between Hindenburg and Ludendorff. Falkenhayn is not violent in writing of his personal enemies and professional rivals, but his cold criticism is more forceful than the virulence which marked Ludendorff's apology. He came into office after the failure at the Marne had discredited Moltke, and it is evident that he regarded that battle as in one sense decisive. Falkenhayn never thought it possible to destory the army of any of his enemies by a smashing blow; the plan of Schlieffen, on which all German theories of the war on two fronts had been built, had been smashed by Foch in the marshes of St. Gond. Falkenhayn's program was more modest; to hold out, on the defensive where necessary, on the offensive where possible, but never risking everything on a single stroke or entangling in one operation forces whose absence would endanger other fronts. He thought that by such a policy the enemy would eventually be worn out and forced to admit that Germany could not be beaten.

The campaign against Russia in 1915 was undertaken, not to destroy the Russian Army and force a separate peace—a task which Falkenhayn always regarded as beyond Germany's resources in view of the British and French pressure in the West—but to cripple Russia's offensive power so that the eastern front could be held without effort for the rest of the war. That object, we now see, was on the whole obtained. But this purpose was conditioned by the immediate need of relieving the Russian pressure on the Carpathians, so that the attack had to be made where it was made by Mackensen in May, 1915—on the Dunajec.

When that attack had been brilliantly successful it was resolved to make a general advance. Here Ludendorff, through Hindenburg, brought his great plan to Falkenhayn's attention. He wanted to strike powerfully toward Kovno and Vilna, on the extreme right of the Russian line, while Mackensen pressed on in Galicia. Ludendorff thought that such a movement would encircle the entire Russian field army and make possible its total destruction. A generation of German officers had been trained to regard Cannae as the model battle, and at Tannenberg, as again a little further east in February, 1915, Hindenburg and Ludendorff had won great victories of the Cannae type. Ludendorff's plan for the Summer campaign would have been a Cannae on a colossal scale.

Again and again Ludendorff laments that his plan was rejected; that Hindenburg was ordered to attack north of Warsaw instead, and that this more modest "pincers-operation" enabled much of the Russian Army to make good its escape. "Whether our General Staff, for reasons connected with the general military situation, no longer wished to embark on such an extensive and farreaching plan, it is impossible for me to say." But not impossible for Falkenhayn.

Germany, said Falkenhayn, did not have the men to try the encircling movement toward Kovno and Vilna; he doubted if the Russians could be encircled, anyway. It was known that the French were preparing for the great offensive which eventually took place in September, and German reserves were needed to meet it. So Ludendorff's great plan remained in the realm of the might-have-been.

It was a great plan, even if impossible, and it was Ludendorff's plan, though presented by Hindenburg. For in July, before the northern armies began to move, Falkenhayn says that Hindenburg admitted to him that it was "more a matter of feeling" whether his army attacked toward Warsaw or toward Vilna. Surely this is the most singular remark Hindenburg ever made. It was anything but a matter of feeling; it involved two strategic concepts a world apart, as well as the whole question of German resources. If Hindenburg said it was a matter of feeling only, he must have meant Ludendorff's feeling, with the corollary that he was incapable of understanding the grandiose implications of Ludendorff's plan. The difference between merely crippling the Russian armies and destroying them, between putting Russia out of the war that year and holding Russia in trenches till a general peace, was for him only a matter of feeling. It is the best proof we have yet had that the formidable and imposing personality of Hindenburg was nothing more than the full-dress uniform in which the mind of Ludendorff was forced to appear in public.

WE WILL MAKE YOU MONEY. WE CAN SAVE YOUR OLD SCREEN SEE FEARON, DANIEL & CO., INC.

Gymnasium Substitute For Liquor

What is the average moderate man's substitute for drink? Granted that the average supernormal and subnormal man needs some artificial stimulus beyond walking, Sunday and his family and friends to make his leisure happy, has he taken to drugs or anything else detrimental to his health or well being? Apparently he has found his substitute in athletics, for, according to the testimony of Prof. George L. Meylan, director of physical education of Columbia University and physical director of the Allerton House, gymnasiums have never had as large an attendance as they now have. The men are indulging in gymnastic sports, says Mr. Meylan, in greater numbers than at any previous time, according to all records.

It is expected that the number of indoor and outdoor athletic fields will be enormously increased as the need for them becomes more apparent. Rich men will install facilities in homes. Less wealthy men will go to athletic clubs and public gymnasiums. And hotels and even apartment houses will endeavor to install them for the benefit of those living in the building. The Allerton House, a hotel for men, has been among the first to recognise the American man's inherent love of sport and has installed a gymnasium, fully equipped and under the supervision of Prof. Meylan. The success of the plan, evident from the start, points to the fact that gymnasiums will be so numerous that the majority of men will exercise in them daily. At the Allerton House, where there is no extra charge for gym, the men take anywhere from a few minutes to a few hours' daily exercise.

Lack of drink, or, to be exact, lack of convivial occupation, has suddenly left a great deal of time at the disposal of men who gathered at clubs after work or in the evenings. They have discovered, numbers of them, that greater stimulation and great mental relaxation are to be had in gymnasiums than at the bar, and the time that went to the 5:30 cup is now devoted to swinging on the horizontal bars.

French Gouged On Resale Of U. S. Goods

Consumers Have To Pay 25 Percent Advance Says Report

Paris, April 24.—After many scandals in the management of the sale of the American war stores purchased by France and after a great public uproar the Government is about to try a new plan for disposing of the vast stocks remaining on hand. This scheme, however, is provoking greater criticism than ever before because, while the remainder of these American goods were advertised to be sold at public auction, it develops that the Government has sold to a French wholesale dealer a large part of the supplies at the great depot at Aubervilliers under an agreement whereby he is allowed to sell to the public at a 25 percent advance over what he paid. Of this amount 5 percent will go into the State Treasury.

The Government's explanation is that it would have taken years and years to liquidate the whole of the American stocks by public auction direct to consumers. They assert that the present scheme will effect a saving to the Government in administration expenses of 400,000 francs a month, M. Kergomina, the new concessionnaire will open a large store in Paris for the sale of the American goods which he has purchased from the Government.

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One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $0.60, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing, proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Price for Whole Tickets: $6.00

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All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des Deux Republiques, Shanghai); if abroad, will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

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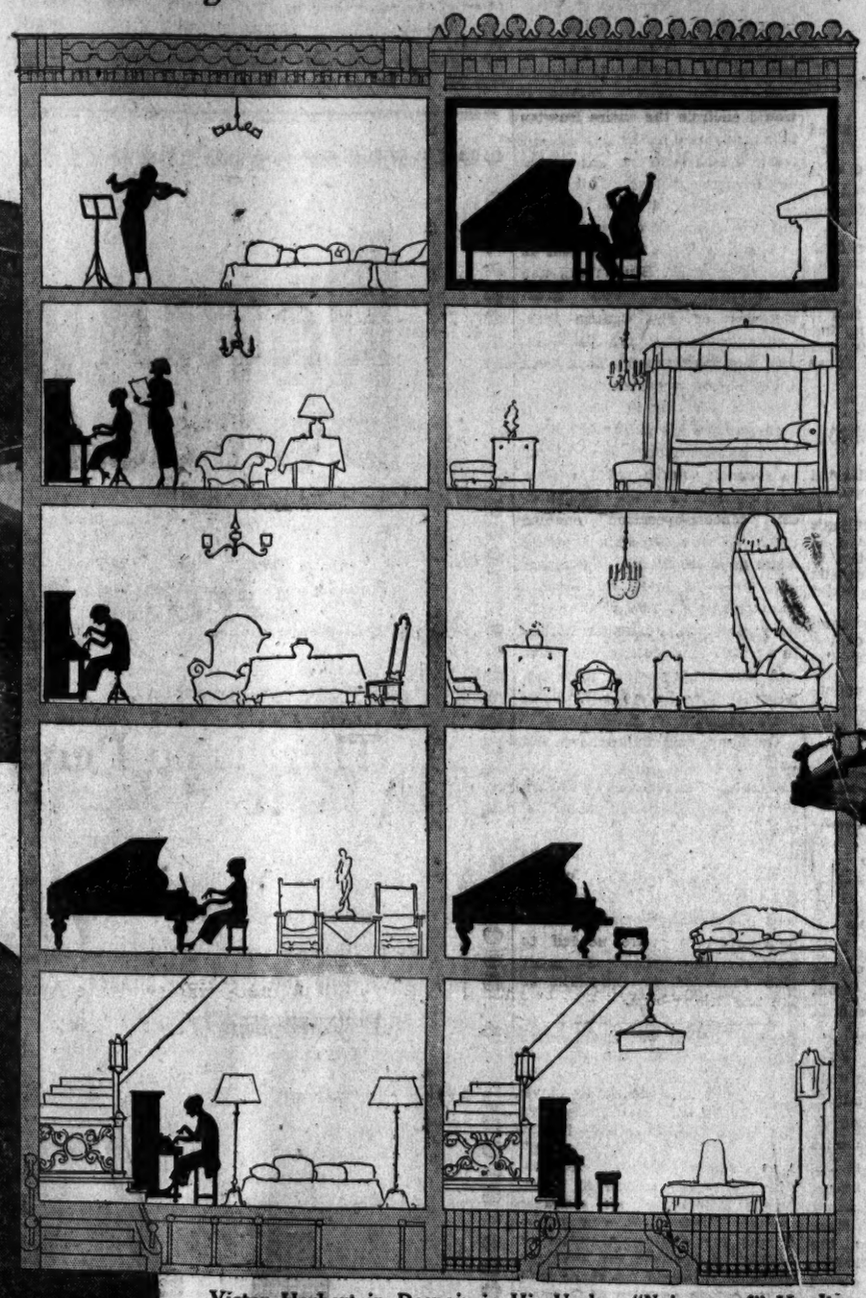
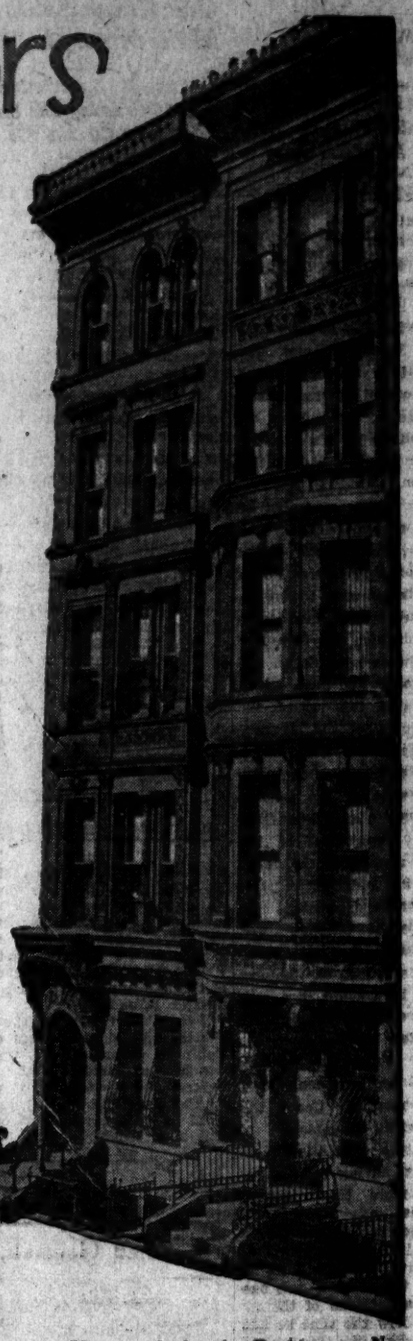


Victor Herbert in Despair in His Useless "Noise-proof" Vault on the Top Floor—and Some of the Eleven Young Musicians Next Door.



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Victor Herbert is a hard worker. Every day he sits at his piano, patiently working out new airs, new musical themes.

But a composer must have silence. Nobody can compose a new melody if a street organ is grinding a tune within hearing or if somebody in the apartment overhead or in the house next door is thumping a piano. Victor Herbert must have absolute quiet—his musical genius will not tolerate competing noises.

Mr. Herbert could not insure undisturbed peace if he lived in an apartment house. Somebody on the floor above or the floor below or next door was sooner or later perfectly certain to have a piano, or worse.

So Victor Herbert bought a house, No. 321 West One Hundred and Eighth street, in upper New York. But in the house next door, No. 323, came a charming family, with a musical daughter. Mr. Herbert and the young lady both chose the morning hours for their musical labors. Herbert likes to compose in the forenoon and the young lady found it convenient to do her practising in the morning hours. And just enough of the sound waves from the young lady's piano vibrated through the party wall into the Herbert house to completely upset the composer at his work.

So Mrs. Victor Herbert, who was herself once an opera singer, rang the bell next door, introduced herself, and sweetly explained how the young lady's thumping on the piano was putting the great composer completely out of business. With much neighborly sympathy the family at once agreed that Mr. Herbert should have his mornings for his musical labors and that the daughter would take her outdoor exercise in the forenoon and do her practising in the afternoon.

This was a very nice and neighborly arrangement and the Herberts appreciated the thoughtful courtesy of the family in No. 323. But they realized that the time might come when this family might move out and new neighbors might move in who would not be so considerate of their distinguished musical neighbor. So Mr. Herbert decided to build a specially constructed noise-proof room on the top floor of his residence. With much care and at no little expense this chamber of silence was constructed and the spaces were filled in with sea grass, which is supposed to stop all noise vibrations. When the noise-proof compartment had been completed the Herberts, with much joy, found that the noise of Mr. Herbert's own piano, played inside the vault, could not be heard in any part of the house. And the sound of the young lady's piano next door did not penetrate Mr. Herbert's retreat.

At Lake Placid, where Victor Herbert and his wife spend their Summers, Mr. Herbert has had to take somewhat similar protective measures. His neighbors on either side seemed always to have what they considered musical geniuses, who threw up the windows and thumped the pianos all through the warm Summer days and evenings. Mr. Herbert was compelled to buy the houses on either side of his own cottage and now rents them only to people who never pound a piano and do not imagine that they are vocal geniuses.

So the distinguished composer was fixed for both Summer and Winter. Owning the cottages on both sides of him at Lake Placid, he was able to insure noiseless neighbors during his vacation season. With his noise-proof room at the top of his city residence he felt that he need not bother about his neighbors on either side of his home on One Hundred and Eighth street. And who would have supposed in this fancied security that a little happening in Cincinnati would be destined to turn the composer's serenity and peace into a nightmare of misery?

Mrs. Victor Herbert.

When Dr. Fery Lulek, a well-known music master, severed his connection with the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music and came to New York a few months ago seven of Dr. Lulek's favorite pupils, young ladies with voices that cried out for cultivation, followed the music master to his new field of usefulness in New York.

Dr. Lulek found the seven faithful pupils a home in One Hundred and Seventh street—a block away from the Herbert home. The girls were delighted with jolly, lively New York and wrote home to Cincinnati such happy accounts that three more girls joined them—a violinist and two pianists. Mrs. Mary Turner ran the house and mothered them, fed them and chaperoned them. Mrs. Turner's charming daughter, Miss Jean, assisted as a musical teacher and looked after the pupils' piano practice. There were plenty of pianos and food and room and amusement.

And then things began to happen. The house where the musical girls were living was sold and Mrs. Turner and her musical boarders were compelled to look about for another residence. Just at that time Victor Herbert's amiable neighbors, for some reason, gave up their lease and moved away.

Already the reader guesses what is going to happen.

Yes, Dr. Lulek's faithful following of musical young women moved in next door to Victor Herbert!

There were four pianos, one violin and eight voices—all going together—in that crowd of eleven young musical geniuses next door to Victor Herbert, the composer.

Up in that specially built noise-proof room the composer began to realize that something was not right. Through the deadened walls traveled the noise of the battery of pianos and the high notes from the vigorous young lungs next door. All his trouble and expense in building that noise-proof vault was futile against the combined noise of those eleven worthy and vigorous noise-makers.

The gentle touch on the piano of the obliging young lady who preceded the musical eleven at No. 323 had not been enough to penetrate the silence of Victor Herbert's retreat. But the combined vibrations of the musical eleven easily were heard inside the vault, and the composer and his work were brought to an immediate standstill.

Mrs. Herbert at once saw that the fat was in the fire and she set about getting a remedy. She called upon Mrs. Turner and her daughter, Miss Jean. She explained the situation—a distinguished composer striving to bring into the world yet another great American light opera, silence a necessity, noise from people next door completely destroying his genius. What would Mrs. Turner and her eleven musicians suggest to do about it?

They were sympathetic and agreed at once to move the pianos to the west wall of the house, as far from the Herbert home as possible. They lowered one piano from the top floor so that it would not be quite so close to Mr. Herbert's noise-proof sanctum.

But the youthful vigor of those husky young fingers on the keys of the pianos and the lusty lungs of those enthusiastic singers penetrated the walls of the composer's retreat with perfect ease. The genius of the composer would not function. What should be done?

Various hints and suggestions were conveyed to the musical people next door that they ought to shut up or get out or go into some other business. This Mrs. Turner and her girls declined to do, so Mrs. Herbert went to the court and had Mrs. Turner brought before the Magistrate on the charge of disorderly conduct. Magistrate McGeehan listened with some astonishment to both sides, but said that really there had been no disorderly conduct on the part of Mrs. Turner's lodgers and that no law had been violated. If any power could reach this situation the Magistrate suggested that it might be the Health Department. But the Health Department was unable to see wherein it had the right to interfere with ambitious young girls seeking musical culture.

Victor Herbert has gone to bed ill. His artistic temperament is completely upset. With the resounding noise of the four pianos and the seven voices next door he is utterly unable to even compose his own thoughts. Mrs. Herbert is almost sick with the situation.

Mrs. Herbert was herself once an opera singer and she comments with some acidity on the musical bunch next door.

"Such technique, such awful method, such attack, such rendition of scales! It is terrible. Never have I heard such singing. I was a prima donna in my day, a high soprano. I sang Wagnerian roles and I know singing. I have heard many poor singers in my day—but this—what they call singing, these girls!"

Next door the musical household is quite calm. Miss Turner, one of the instructors, said:

"We are sorry if we annoy the Herberts, but what can we do. We have moved the pianos. We do not practice all the pianos and all the voices at one time, as Mrs. Herbert said. No doubt the Herberts do not enjoy our music. It is quite likely that they do not appreciate our music. Thank heavens, it isn't the kind of music Mr. Herbert writes. We play classical music!"

When Victor Herbera tried to make the law straighten out his trouble for him he discovered a rather curious situation. He thought, and most people believe, that there is a way of having the Police or the Health Department suppress annoying noises. And this is true—and it isn't true.

"What kind of a noise annoys an oyster?" This is a foolish question nobody can answer. "What kind of a noise can be suppressed in New York City?"—and this question nobody can answer with any certainty.

The Health Department has certain authority over certain noises under certain conditions. If a parrot sticks its head out of the window after 11 o'clock at night and shrieks from time to time until 6 o'clock in the morning—that noise may be gotten after by the Department of Health because they have a rule that the sleep and peace of the city must not be disturbed unnecessarily between 11 p.m. and 6 a.m.

But if that same parrot stuck its head out of the window and made the same noises after 6 o'clock in the morning—then the Health Department would advise you to go around to the Police Department and tell them about it.

Under Section 285 of the Penal Code a "public nuisance" is defined. A nuisance is "a crime against the order and economy of the State, and consists in unlawfully doing an act, or omitting to perform a duty, and which act or omission annoys, injures or endeangers the comfort, repose, health, or safety of any considerable number of persons."

Victor Herbert made his first move against his musical neighbors under a section of law, making it "disorderly conduct."

But could the composer have secured a judgment against the musical young women if he had started after them under the "public nuisance law?"

He would have met defeat because the singing and playing did not interfere with the comfort and repose "of any considerable number of persons." The law is construed to mean that more than one household, a whole neighborhood, is meant by a "considerable number of persons."

There is also an ordinance as to street noises and noises in public places. This noise law is meant to cover hospital streets, school streets, noisy automobiles and street peddlers and hawkers. It says that junkmen must not ring a bell weighing more than six ounces in the street, nor more than three bells at a time. Jolting, resounding rails cannot be carried through the streets. Show men must not beat drums, blow cornets or play other musical instruments without a license. But all this refers entirely to street noises.

If the musical young ladies would only step outside their house and sing from the street—then Mr. Herbert would have them in his grasp. The young women could be fined and imprisoned for singing their scales on the front steps of their house because that would be a street noise. But so long as they sing their scales inside their residence, even though the lusty notes travel out into the Summer air through their windows and back in through the windows of Mr. Herbert's house—no law is violated.

And there is one more possible avenue of approach. There is a section in the Code relating to noises from animals and birds. It reads: "No person owning, occupying, or having charge of any building or premises, shall keep or allow thereon any animal or bird, which shall by noise disturb the quiet or repose of any person therein or in the vicinity, to the detriment of the life or health of such person."

But would any police magistrate be so mean as to consider the melodious noises from Mr. Herbert's neighbors as worthy of suppression like the yowl of a dog or the chirping of a canary or the screams of a parrot?

And so a careful survey of the whole length and breadth of possibility of muzzling these musical girls by law seemed to offer no possibilities of success. They would not come out on the street and make their noises, they would not make cat-calls and growl, or bird noises, they would not pound the pianos after 11 o'clock at night—nothing they did seemed to come within the grasp of any section of any law.

It is a distressing situation for Victor Herbert. But what is there to be done about it! He and his wife and his lawyer and their friends have studied the situation from every point of view and they are unable to see any reasonable suggestion for relief.

Three alternatives have been suggested to Mr. Herbert—that he give up composing music, that he move to the woods, that he consult a ouija board. But neither one of these alternatives appeals to the distinguished composer.

SEES NO HARM IN FRENCH BAN ON U. S. GOODS

Finance Minister Says It Will Affect Few Articles Of American Make

EXPLAINS NEED OF AID

Present Exchange Crisis Cannot Be Blamed On Any Nation, He Says

Paris, April 24.—The French ban against the importation of articles of luxury will have little effect on American trade with this country, Frederic Francois-Marsal, Finance Minister, told a correspondent of The Sun and New York Herald today.

"The prohibition will affect only a small number of articles whose consumption should be reduced," he said. "It will affect less those essentials which America has in such great number than America's own prohibition has affected certain French products."

M. Marsal was asked if the French held America at all to blame for the present adverse price of francs.

"The present exchange crisis cannot be blamed on any nation," he said. "It is a consequence of economic changes due to the war and will not end completely until normal conditions are restored. There is no doubt that of all the belligerents France's economic life was most profoundly altered, she having seen her richest departments devastated. Therefore France for some time must ask from abroad products and foodstuffs she formerly produced herself."

Asked what America could do to remedy the exchange situation, he declared that the "present crisis should be arrested in the interest of America, as well as other nations."

NEEDS LONG TERM CREDITS

"Certainly the opening of long term credits and the furnishing of raw materials to be paid for in manufactured goods, and, in general, any arrangement of this kind would aid France to emerge from the crisis due to her enormous sacrifices," he said.

M. Marsal was reminded that Anglo-American opinion was that France had not sufficiently stimulated her production nor has she taxed her people sufficiently.

"To the contrary," he said, "France has done all she could to develop her industry and agriculture. Numerous new enterprises have been started. Old companies are enlarging their capitalisation to increase production. Last year nearly 12,000,000,000 francs in new capital was invested in such undertakings. Our peasants are becoming more and more proprietors, thus stimulating agriculture in their own interests, while in the north our ruined factories little by little are resuming a normal aspect.

"With regard to taxes the French have done and will do their duty. France's normal budget will be very easily readjusted; but for the liberated regions it is upon Germany that the burden should fall, and this is the biggest question, regarding which none of our allies can be disinterested."

Discussing the suggestion by the United States Treasury recently that France should export gold to the United States M. Marshal said:

"The amount of gold detained in France is insufficient to make an appreciable difference, and the Bank of France, as the sole proprietor of the existing supply of gold here, wisely believes in conserving it as security for its notes."

"In view of the fears aroused in America by inflation here, what measures is the Government considering to effect deflation?" he was asked.

"The Government has decided to reduce the demands which the war's exigencies required it to make on the bank and also has commended absorbing, by loans and taxation, excess circulation," he replied.

M. Marsal expressed the belief that it was within the power of the financial conference which is to be held in Brussels next month to relieve the situation materially.

"This congress can by an exchange of views help toward the restoration of financial bonds not only with the Allies, but with the neutrals," he said. "France intends to present again for consideration the plans which she has already submitted to her allies."

Speaking of the last loan, M. Marsal said that the object of it was to transfer a part of the national bonds into long term issues and was one of a series of consolidation loans the Government is considering and which, he said, would ameliorate the financial situation.

LEAGUE IN FIGHT OVER FINANCES

Brussels Meeting Will Mark Many Clashes, With France Belligerent

Paris, April 24.—The interallied financial conference which has been called by the League of Nations to meet in Brussels at the end of May is expected to do more toward solving the world economic problem than did the Peace Conference. This is because the assembly will include all neutrals as well as former belligerents, and in addition to official representatives of the various Governments individual bankers and merchants of the greatest financial renown are expected to attend it.

However, trouble is already foreseen in the renewed agitation by countries like France in favor of the old scheme for pooling war debts or for endowing the financial section of the league with power to negotiate an international bond issue of some kind. This suggestion, which was made repeatedly during the peace conference, always encountered disapproval by Americans, notable among whom were Thomas W. Lamont, Bernard M. Baruch and Henry P. Davison who regarded it as uneconomi and without a chance of obtaini American co-operation.

Now some French publicists are urging France to adopt this plan for her offensive at the Brussels meeting, as against the idea advanced by J. M. Keynes, the British financial expert, author of "The Economic Consequences of the Peace." The French fear the latter plan will have the support of the league body delegates.

CULMINATION IN BRUSSELS

There is some reason to believe that the whole movement for treaty revision, in so far as economic terms will go, likely will culminate in Brussels and that the Premiers are awaiting the results.

Since France probably will be represented at the conference by Raymond Poincare, chairman of the Reparations Commission, there is considerable significance in an article by him in the Revue des Deux Mondes recently, in which he warns:

"It can scarcely be concealed that if at the Brussels session, at which there will be present not only Government represntatives but a large number of bankers and financiers, a program is not clearly defined and the discussion strictly limited in advance, we will wake up some fine day before the ruins of the peace treaty."

An article by Jacques Bardoux in L'Opinion insists that the French Cabinet must be prepared for a fight in Brussels.

"Neutrals and allies will come to Brussels with a program which is already known," he says. "Keynes has drawn it up, Lord Robert Cecil and Mr. Asquith have adopted it and now Premier Nitti has made it his own. This program aims at restoring German production at the expense of Franco-Belgian credit.

OFFENSIVE ADVISED

"Our defensive will be efficious only in the measure wherein it becomes a concerted offensive will have for its object the creation of an international organisation to co-ordinate the liquidation of our war debt.

"Whether the financial section of the league gives more value to Germany's obligations; whether it liquidates the interallied loans or assumes charge of any part of the war debt and damages, it can, at all events, in issuing its own bonds and in realising an equal distribution of exchanges, permit France to improve the situation in her treasury while awaiting Germany's payments."

Fribourg Permits Waltz, But No Tango

Paris, April 24.—Despatches from Geneva announce that the Catholic authorities of the Canton of Fribourg have forbidden modern dances such as the tango and fox trot, which they define as "immoral." Only the waltz and other old dances will be permitted in public places and at balls.

The hotels, however, are not affected by this regulation so far as their guests are concerned. The same authorities are considering also the "indecency" of the low cut, backless gowns, but so far they have reached no decision on this subject.

Taft Cannot Be A Candidate Because Of Treaty Attitude

Chicago, May 12.—Following the refusal of the Senate last month to consider the League of Nations treaty, either with or without reservations, David Herriott of 2,047 West 108th Place, Morgan Park Station, Chicago, wrote to William Howard Taft, urging him to consider seriously the question of becoming a candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Herriott, who is a prominent resident of Morris Park, of which he has been Postmaster, was a delegate to the Convention of the League to Enforce Peace held last Summer in Springfield, Ill.

The correspondence has just been made public. Mr. Taft's letter is the first response thus far elicited from the former President regarding his attitude toward the Presidential campaign, and also on one of its most important issues, an issue which President Wilson is daily forcing to the front.

Mr. Herriott's letter was dated March 20 last, and said.

"Last night's wretched work of our nation's Senate means to me this—and it may be an inspiration from Him who rules the nations—a call to you to again lead this nation of the people, by the people and for the people as you have never led it before.

"I mean that you should gravely consider the question of entering the coming Republican National Convention as a candidate for the Presidency.

"Pardon my abruptness. I assure you it is the result only of m serious view of a matter so fraught with consequences good or ill to not only ourselves but to all mankind."

In his reply to Mr. Herriott, Mr. Taft said, under date of March 24:

"I am glad to know you feel as I do in respect to the Treaty. Your suggestion of a remedy I value as a compliment, but not as a possible solution. My attitude toward the Treaty has put such a proposal out of range of practical possibility."

30 Months' Revenue Nears 55-Year Total

U. S. Since September, 1917, Has Collected $11,481,109,000 In Taxes

Washington, April 24.—Government revenues since September, 1917, about equaled revenues for the fifty-five years prior to that year.

The Internal Revenue Bureau announced tonight that in the two and a half years of war taxation revenue receipts aggregated $11,481,109,000 while for the fifty-five-year period they were $11,582,000,000.

The collection of this sum was in the hands of former Commissioner Roper, during whose term yearly amounts were: From September, 1917, to June 30, 1918, $3,645,235,000; July 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919, $3,850,150,000, and from the latter date to March 31 of this year the last collection date, $4,085,723,000.

The main sources of revenue of the Government from the date the bureau was created in 1862 until 1909 were taxes on liquors and tobacco. A new era of taxation came in August 5 of that year, which marked the advent of income and excise taxes on corporations. But it was not until America entered the World War that the heaviest taxes known to history were levied.

Prior to 1917 the Government collected revenues in excess of $500,000,000 in only one year. In 1916 the receipts were $512,702,000, the figures show.

$45,000,000 Meat Sold In Germany

Chicago Packers Shipped At Time Of Armistice, They Declare

Chicago, April 24.—Chicago packers have completed sale of $45,000,000 of provisions to the German Government, it was announced today by J. Ogden Armour of Armour & Co.

Delivery of the meat, mostly pork products, will start at once. The supplies have been stored in warehouses at Hamburg, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and in Scandinavia for several months.

The transaction does not represent new business, Armour & Co. pointed out, as the meat was shipped shortly after the armistice in the execution of a big demand in the Central Empires. The adverse exchange situation held up delivery. Under the arrangements now perfected payment is to be made by Germany under a special amortisation plan.

SPA MAKES PREPARATIONS

Beautiful Villa Chosen For The Meeting Place Of The Delegates

Brussels, May 1.—Preparations to receive Allied and German delegates at the Spa Conference have already been started by the municipal government of that city. The opening of the Summer social season there has been advanced so that the resort will be open when the conference begins and a beautiful villa has been chosen as the place of meeting. The various delegations will be quartered in villas and chateaus near Spa.

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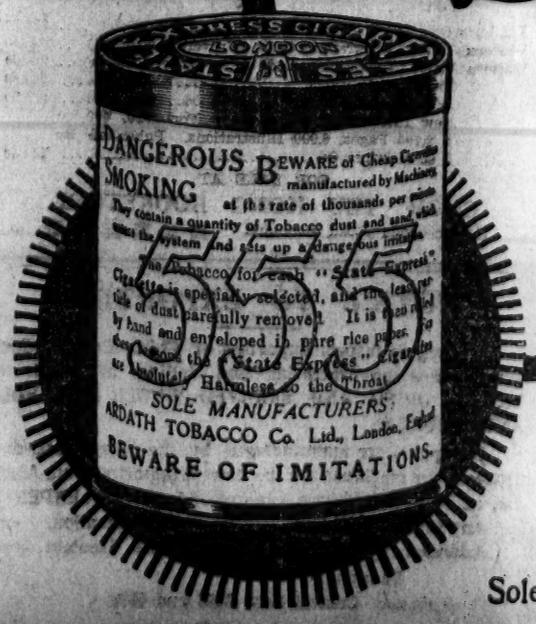
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225 NOMINATIONS TO HALL OF FAME

Ninety-One New Names Proposed For List Of 'American Immortals'

TWENTY ARE TO BE CHOSEN

Jury Of 102 Electors Meet Next Fall To Cast The Final Ballot

New York, May 2.—The Hall of Fame Committee announced yesterday that several new selections had been received and seconded by the Board of Directors, making ninety-one new names to be considered "among the justly famous." Next Fall the 102 electors of the Hall of Fame will select twenty, whose names are to occupy a place in the Hall at New York University.

There are 111 names of men and twenty-three names of women which have been held over from the last election in 1915. This year there have been added eighty-seven names of men and four of women. Every name has been proposed by the public, and some received hundreds of public nominations.

Only two public nominations were rejected this year by the Committee of the Hall of Fame. These were Barbara Frietchie and Hiawatha. They were rejected because the Committee ruled that both were literary characters. Several women's organisations have made determined efforts to have Barbara Frietchie's name among the fifty-six already in the Hall.

CONTEST HISTORICAL FACTS

Some of the nominations which have been made this year have caused much discussion among the members of the committee. One is that Dr. John Clark, whose proposers declared that he was the real founder of the Rhode Island colony. The name of Roger Williams will be voted on again this year, and a tablet bearing the name of this contemporary of Clark in Rhode Island is ready for unveiling.

Frederick Douglass, the first negro to be proposed, is among the new nominations. His nomination has caused much comment among those who believe that Booker T. Washington would be more representative of the colored Americans. Medical societies also are in controversy over their nominations.

Walt Whitman has many supporters. The actors have indorsed the name of Edwin Booth. Admirers of Walter Hunt assert that he, and not Elias Howe, whose name is in the Hall, was the real inventor of the sewing machine. Ottmar Mergenthaler, the inventor of the linotype, also has been nominated for a place among the immortals.

The names of women have caused less discussion. The women have a separate Hall of Fame, but their names are proposed and accepted under the same rules. Four women whose names go upon the preliminary ballot this year are Susan B. Anthony, Jeanne June Croly, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Fanny Davenport.

NAMES OF THE FAMOUS

The following nominations have been considered by the New York University Senate, and will be placed upon the preliminary ballots to be voted upon by the electors:

Authors—Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Samuel L. Clemens, Moncure D. Conway, Francis Marion Crawford, Charles A. Dana, Stephen C. Foster, Richard Watson Gilder, Daniel Coit Gilman, Joel Chandler Harris, Bronson Howard, Henry Charles Lea, Francis Lieber, Donald Grant Mitchell, Charles Eliot Norton, Thomas, Paine, William Sydney Porter, Edmund Clarence Stedman and Henry David Thoreau, George Fisk Comfort, William Augustus Muhlenberg, Edward Austin Scheldon.

Preachers and Theologians: Edward Everett Hale and Isaac Meir Wise.

Philanthropists and Reformers: Henry Bergh, Edwin A. Stevens and Stephen Van Rensselaer.

Scientists: Josiah Willard Gibbs, Henry Lewis Morgan and Simon Newcomb.

Engineers and Architects: John Willis Griffiths, Charles Follen McKim, Robert Mills and John Stevens.

Physicians and Surgeons: Frank Abbott, William Tillinghast Bull, John Murray Carnochan, Charles T. Jackson, D. D. Palmer, Charles E. DeMedici Sajous, William Shippen, Jr. and Lyman Spalding.

Inventors: Stockton Borton, William Austin Burt, Walter Hunt, Ottmar Mergenthaler and Robert L. Stevens.

Missionaries and Explorers: Richard Burne and Titus Coan.

Soldiers and Sailors: Ethan Allen, Samuel Chapman Armstrong, John Barry, Paul Revere, Sam A. Rice, Arthur St. Clair, J. E. B. Stuart and Emory Upton.

Lawyers and Judges: Robert Yates.

Rulers and Statesmen: John Clarke, Grover Cleveland, Jefferson Davis, Dekanawida, Frederick Douglass, L. Q. C. Lamar, William Penn, William Pepperrell, Philip Francis Thomas, Samuel Tilden, Robert Treat and Carl Schurz.

Business Men: Thomas Clarke Durant, James Harper and Alexander Tourney Stewart.

Musicians, Painters and Sculptors: William R. Barbee, Edward L. Davenport, Daniel Decatur Emmett, Edwin Forrest, George Fuller, Winslow Homer, George Inness, Edward MacDowell, Homer Dodge Martin, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, John Henry Twachtman, John Quincy Adams Ward, James Abbott, McNaill Whistler, Alexander Hedwig Wyant.

Milady's Back Now A Work Of Art

No, this is not the latest fad from Paris. But from no less a place than staid old Boston. Pretty Miss Marjorie Barnes has had her back appropriately decorated by the famous artist Adolph Boulnois.

AMERICAN GIRL SAVES 2,300

Miss Gladys Vaughan Aids In Bringing Out Russian Refugees

Geneva, May 1.—Miss Gladys Vaughan of Minneapolis, Minn., an American Red Cross worker, and Francis E. Fronozak of Buffalo, N. Y., of the Knights of Columbus, have succeeded in bringing 2,300 refugees out of Southern Russia, according to advices to Red Cross headquarters here.

Fleeing before the advance of Soviet forces, the Americans had many adventures in taking their charges across the Dniester River. Lifeboats were used in forcing a perilous way through floes of ice, and one boat was crushed by ice and sunk in midstream.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 1.—Miss Gladys Vaughan, mentioned in Geneva despatches as having helped 2,300 refugees flee from advancing Soviet forces in Southern Russia, formerly was connected with the offices of the State Board of Health at the University of Minnesota. She left Minneapolis not long before the armistice to engage in Y.M.C.A. work in France. Later she was assigned to the Red Cross mission in Poland, which is in charge of Dr. A. J. Chesley of the University of Minnesota.

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PARIS MAY RIOTS COST THREE LIVES

Police And Guards Use Sabers, Wounding Many, Including Two Deputies

Paris, May 1.—May Day passed with a series of small riots and disorders, in which at least three persons—one a woman—were killed and many wounded.

Another serious clash took place this evening between rioters and the police in the Place de la Republique. Several persons were wounded and many were arrested.

27 POLICEMEN WOUNDED

Twenty-seven police were wounded, three of them seriously, and many of them were bruised, in today's disorders. The woman who lost her life was hit by a spent bullet while at a window watching the rioting in the Place de la Republique. She died from her wound this evening. More than 100 persons were arrested and the number is growing, but many were quickly released.

The coolness and bravery of high school and technical students, who volunteered to run motor omnibuses, occasioned much applause, but their efforts to break up the transportation strike were the primary cause of most of the disorders. In the place de la Republique they at times drove through hostile crowds, who showered them with stones and broke the windows of the buses. But they continued the service, which was organised at the instance of the Government.

Two members of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Vallant-Couturier, whose prosecution is sought by the Government, for alleged incitement of the military to disobedience, and Alexandre Blane, wearing a Deputy's tricolor sash and a flaming red tie, were wounded in a collision with the police in the Place de la Republique. They addressed a crowd which was shouting "Class of 1918!" in connection with the agitation for the demobilisation of that class.

The Deputies' harangues were so phrased in appealing for quiet that the crowd became greatly excited, and a clash with the Republican Guards and police followed. M. Blanc received a gash on the head, said to have been from a saber, and M. Vaillant-Couturier came off with a tap of a nightstick on the head and a damaged nose.

The demonstrations in Paris today divided the city into two distinct parts. That to the west of the Boulevard de Strasbourg and the Boulevard de Sebastopol took on an an almost forlorn and deserted appearance, while the populous districts to the east of these boulevards and the inner boulevards were jammed with a seething population.

A clash between Republican Guards, police and 2,000 May Day manifestants occurred at 3 o'clock this afternoon on the boulevards of the St. Martin quarter. Two shots were fired, and several persons are reported wounded.

This was the first active disorder of the day. It was brought on by the presence of students from the schools who acted as drivers on the buses, replacing the striking drivers. Toward 3 o'clock crowds along the bus routes began jeering the student chauffeurs. They then began stoning the windows of the buses and spitting in the faces of the drivers of the buses, which had been stopped by the jam of people in the streets.

A small cavalry patrol came up, but was unable to deal with the crowd, which continued stoning the vehicles, until drivers and passengers abandoned the buses.

A patrol of Republican Guards with a force of extra policemen arrived on the scene. The crowds backed and then came forward again. The police then rushed upon a number of manifestants, striking right and left with sabres. Several arrests were made.

The Porte St. Martin and Place de la Republique were soon regarded by the police as the points at which trouble might be looked for, and even tonight are cordoned off.

A majority of the crowds seemed mainly occupied in amusing themselves by annoying the police, without risking getting into trouble.

GUARDS RIDE DOWN CROWDS

The casualties in the Place de la Republique occurred when a crowd rushed the police who had arrested a youth. Mounted Republican Guards rode down the crowd and half a dozen shots were fired.

Thirty persons were arrested in the Tenth Ward and twenty in the Third Ward, which border on the Place de la Republique, near which is located the Labor Exchange, where a strike meeting was going on. The police closed all the streets leading into the Place de la Republique.

At Neuilly there were numerous arrests of demonstrators who were barred from the city and who stopped automobiles and broke windows. If Paris a gun store was pillaged, and revolvers and rifles were stolen.

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London Restricts Building To Homes

Criticism Brings Order To Stop Work On Several Commercial Structures

London, April 24.—An order by the London County Council restricting building operations to houses and dwellings is meeting with a storm of criticism in building and commercial circles. The building trade says that a large amount of the labor employed represents specialists in erecting commercial buildings, such as steel workers and masons. Quite 60 percent is unsuited for the building of houses.

Several large department stores which are in process of extension are already held up by the order, which also prevents the erection of the Bush building on the Aldwych site and several buildings of American firms in Kingsway and other parts of London. Many partially erected buildings will have to remain unfinished until the order is rescinded. All local authorities have the power to stop the erection of any building which may cause a shortage of labor or material for building homes under an order issued by the Ministry of Health.

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FRANCE IS A UNIT FOR MILLERAND

Public Fully Approves His Stern Attitude Toward Germany

IMPATIENT WITH ENGLISH

Frenchmen Cannot Share Their Feeling Of Detachment From Problems

BY CHARLES H. GRASTY
(New York Times)

Paris, May 1.—As the contents of the baskets brought back by the Premiers from the diplomatic market at San Remo are disclosed to view they seem to stand the test of popular examination.

As I cabled from London, Mr. Lloyd George's admirers felt that the most significant point of the negotiations was the formal breaking down of the barrier that separated the Entente and Germany, and that a meeting face to face on equal terms at Spa would make a beginning in real progress. Even if Lloyd George had made a concession to French sensitiveness, such result, it was held, fully justified it.

In Paris the opinion prevails that even if his consent to meeting the Germans on an equality at Spa was a concession on the part of M. Millerand, he made a substantial gain from the French point of view. The Germans may come with a status in court, and they may talk, but they must "walk turkey." There must be no more evasions of excuses.

M. Millerand also won a distinct victory in securing definite procedure as to disarmament and demobilisation. Dates and details were fixed and the program must be carried out without "buts" or "ands."

Another point scored by Millerand was that he got France completely out of the position of having wantonly broken the rules in her occupation of Frankfort. That is to say, he brought his colleagues to such sympathetic view of France's difficulties that they regard the breach as merely technical.

For all this sympathy and friendly feeling Mr. Lloyd George was mainly responsible. Being a diplomatic acrobat has its advantages. San Remo was like a frank talk following the first quarrel between a newly married couple. Now that they understand each other they think all will be plain sailing in future.

But there remains difference in fundamental interest which will continue to give Lloyd George and Millerand exercises for their tact. England, France and Italy are in different situations in respect to Germany. England has more detachment. She has greater resources to draw upon. Perhaps her chief self-interest is to get Germany back as her best customer, especially as she no longer fears Germany as her chief competitor.

France is in a far different situation. She looks to German reparation and indemnity. For her these are in no sense "stage money." She cannot restore her industry or even carry on her Government without them. Moreover, while England is on the other side of the channel, France is in actual physical contact with her late enemy.

It is impossible in these circumstances for France to entertain philosophical or academic views of her bad neighbor across the Rhine. Germany is suffering: yes. Her performance of her obligations under the treaty will involve tremendous hardships; certainly. There is the danger of the present German Government being overthrown by Entente pressure and a worse Government may succeed it. The German people are divided; they lack material with which to work out their recovery; there is suffering and want, and their situation is black all around. But those are German problems. They were the chances taken when Germany attempted to destroy France and conquer the world. The present obligations were assumed when the enterprise failed, and Germany signed hard conditions in order to escape those still harder.

Such is the argument. The French cannot hear with patience reasoning based on British detachment. Nor do they think that a policy of patience and helpfulness will give any practical results in dealing with the Germans. They say that point No. 1 in the whole game is for the Germans to get right down to the hardpan of having been beaten and willingness to accept the consequences as inevitable. They keep putting off the evil day and consoling themselves with the expectation that somehow something will happen to get them out of the hole. The French believe the Germans will never begin to see the situation as it actual confronts them until the screws are put on them hard.

Premier Millerand's hold on public opinion has been greatly strengthened by his work at San Remo. Returning to Paris after some months, one is struck by the less aggressive tone of the extreme Socialists. The French Government will be supported by the main body of the public in carrying out a strong policy.

Gunmen Menace Bridgeport Mayor

Lieutenant-Governor Clifford B. Wilson, of Connecticut, who is also Mayor of Bridgeport, is being closely guarded by private detectives following reports that six gunmen had arrived in Bridgeport from Philadelphia to assassinate him. Mayor Wilson recently went over the head of the Bridgeport police chief and imported detectives to clean up his city. The Mayor is serving his fifth term as Chief Executive of Bridgeport and his third term as Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut. It is said that the Mayor was warned over the telephone that a price of $5,000 had been placed on his head, and unless he drops his crusade against the foreign vice ring in Bridgeport he will be killed.

King Is King For Each, Says Times

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 3.—The Times in an article on the occasion of the King's Birthday today, points out the momentous expansion of the idea of sovereignty in relation to the Empire.

The Journal continues: "The King is the King for each of his peoples as well as for all his peoples collectively. Thus the Prince of Wales, visiting the Dominions, goes and is received, not as the Heir Apparent of the British Sovereign, but as the Heir Apparent of their own Sovereign."

H.R.H. TOURS INLAND

(Reuter's Service)

Camperdown, Victoria, June 1.—The Prince of Wales is now touring the pastoral and dairy-farming districts of Western Victoria. His Highness has everywhere received an enthusiastic welcome from the country folk.

Chinese Public School To Hold Tiffin Today

Members of the staff of the Public School for Chinese and members of the newly formed Alumni association will be guests at a tiffin to be given today at noon at the M. Y. San Restaurant.

The hosts are the officers and committees of the association who were elected at the inauguration meeting of the organisation.

Chinese Red Cross Men Sail Today

Two Chinese Red Cross Society delegates will sail this afternoon on the steamer Nanking for Europe, by way of America. They are Dr. B. Y. Wong and Mr. Lao Ching-hsiu.

They will represent China at the International Red Cross Conference to be held at Geneva, Switzertand, beginning on September 1.

ATLAS SHOWING TYPHOON TRACKS IS ISSUED HERE

Siccawei Observatory's Director Seeks To Aid Mariners

A publication of the utmost value to mariners in Far Eastern waters has just come from the presses at Siccawei. It is an Atlas of the "Tracks of 620 Typhoons" from 1893 to 1918. The author is Rev. Lewis Froc, S. J., director of Siccawei Observatory.

The publication is excellently printed, the maps are comprehensive and well done and the introduction carefully prepared to avoid possibility of confusion in the minds of the readers.

In a foreword it is explained:

"The first purpose of the author was to issue the following charts as an appendix to a more general and detailed study on the Oceanic Storms of the Far East. But as the publication of such an essay will certainly run the risk of considerable delay, owing to many circumstances, it has been decided that the appendix should appear at once for the benefit of those the more interested in the matter, the sailors. These charts constitute a whole that may stand by itself; we shall only add a few notes that seem indispensable for the clear understanding of the maps."

WOULD AID SAILORS

The author recalls an incident of 1919 when two ships were caught in a typhoon towards N.S.W. an unusual direction, which resulted in the loss of one ship and grave peril to the other. In view of the report of the captain of the surviving ship that he had been misled because of the rare direction, the observers said they were led to believe it very important that they should supply shipmasters without waiting any longer a complete collection of the tracks, before the opening of the new typhoon season.

In the book is this call for cooperation of the sailors:

"It is obvious that the study of the Typhoons, and other kinds of storms, cannot be grounded on mere theoretical views imagined in the peaceful rest of a study-room. It must rely on facts, and many particulars, that appear indifferent in themselves, may have great bearing on the explanation of rules of capital importance to those who live a great part of their existence at Sea. But these can be gathered only from reports taken during the struggle with real and practical storms; the evidence must be sifted among many cases before finding the full light required in such matters.

ASK CO-OPERATION

"Many Captains, during a long series of years, have had the great kindness of giving us that necessary help, and we beg to thank them most heartily. At the same time we avail ourselves of the occasion to suggest that any report sent from the ships during their sailing between Singapore and Japan are always interesting, and often very important, even when no had weather has been experienced on board. Those who would kindly follow the lead of our old co-operators could find printed forms for that purpose at the Semaphore Station, on the Bund, close to the Time-Ball tower. When these forms are filled, it is not necessary to send them by post, but you have only to send a sailor to bring them to the same Time-Ball station, when the ship arrives at Shanghai. This will be a profit, not only for the observatory, but for those to whom we shall thus be able to give better information in the future."

ENTOMOLOGISTS BUSY

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 2.—The Imperial Entomological Conference at Burlington House today discussed legislation regarding plant pests in the Empire. Mr. Lounsbury, representing Canada and South Africa, said that he considered that entomologists should actively participate in preparation for such legislation. He deprecated interference as far as possible with private enterprise.

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AMERICANS TO RUN PIPE LINE TO PARIS

Will Carry Crude Product From Havre To Relieve The Congested Railways

REFINERY AT THE CAPITAL

Capacity Of Line 24,000 Barrels Daily—First Pipe Line In France

New York, May 2.—A party of American engineers will leave New York next week for Havre to supervise the construction of the first oil pipe line ever built in Continental Europe outside of Rumania's oil-producing region. It will run from Havre to Paris.

Coal is exceedingly dear in France as the result of the war and obtainable only with great difficulty. France produces no oil and all petroleum products are brought in via Havre, but present reports describe the Seine clogged with boats, and similar congestion exists on the railroads entering Paris. So with transportation facilities entirely inadequate and cost of transportation steadily rising, the French Government determined on an oil pipe line from the Channel to Paris. Being unable to undertake the work themselves, the French enlisted the services of American capital.

Maxime Furland, President of the Campagnie Francaise de Transports des Mazouts et Petroles, to whom the contract for building the line was awarded by the French Government, after a visit here, has just sailed for France with Wynn Meredith, Vice President of the American Oil Engineering Corporation of New York, which has been engaged by the French concern to do the engineering work. Seton Porter, Vice President of the corporation, said yesterday that operations would begin at once and would be completed in about a year.

FRENCH SHORT OF FUEL

"The fuel situation in France," said Mr. Porter, "has caused the Government much concern. France is not an oil-producing country, and heretofore all of the petroleum products which she has consumed have been imported via Havre, entering Paris by rail and by boat on the Seine. With the growing demand for these products, both rail and water routes are terrible congested. Coal is increasingly difficult to obtain. The French Government took the matter under consideration and decided to adopt the American pipe line method. When the projected line is finished oil will be piped from Havre to the French capital, freeing the ordinary channels of transportation for other purposes.

"The increasing price of coal and the growing difficulty in obtaining it have caused fuel oil to come into more general use in France, and it is the Government's purpose, in initiating this undertaking, to relieve existing transportation facilities from the burden of carrying oil. Not only is the installation of the pipe line expected materially to decrease the cost of transportation for other commodities, but it is vastly more economical to pipe oil than to transport it by either rail or water. Labor is a small item; the pipe line once installed operates almost automatically.

"The new line will bring 24,000 barrels of oil to Paris daily, and for the first time Paris will have its own refinery. Extensive storage facilities will also be provided at Paris and at Havre. While the French Government intrusted the general task of carrying out the project to a French company, the latter came to this country for engineering assistance. American engineers will advise the French contractors as to the design and construction of the pipe line, as well as in the matter of materials, all of which, owing to France's present economic situation, will be purchased in this country. American engineers, therefore, will virtually be the builders of this pipe line.

"The engineering and construction work done by Americans in France during the war made a lasting impression upon French enterprise. An achievement which greatly heightened American engineering prestige abroad was the building a pipe line across Scotland by the United States Navy during the war. This saved the allied tankers from trips made hazardous by German submarines and greatly facilitated naval operations.

"The French pipe line, which will be 130 miles long and will require approximately a year to build, will be similar to that constructed in California from Coalinga in the San Joaquin Valley to a large refinery on San Francisco Bay. This type of construction will be utilised because the French line will use Mexican crude oil, heavy oil which must be heated, unlike the oils of the Texas and Oklahoma fields. The Havre to Paris pipe line, however, must be built so that it can handle any kind of oil, as it is expected that it will be used later for the products of the developing regions of Rumania and Russia.

"The engineers who are to carry out the new project in France are now completing a pipe line extending from the Burke-Burnett oil field in northern Texas, through the Cushing fields of Oklahoma, across the State of Missouri and over the Mississippi to Wood River, Illinois, near East St. Louis.

"Stations will be established at different points of the route followed by the Havre to Paris pipe line, principally the national road from Havre to Paris. Excavators of a special type will dig trenches from 1½ to 2 meters deep, so as to protect the canalisation from the influence of the low temperature of Winter, and the two tubes, one 25 centimeters in diameter for heavy oils and the other 10 centimeters for petroleum and essences, will be laid in them.

NEW METHODS IN EUROPE

"In Europe, hitherto, it has been the custom to transport oil on railroads or navigable rivers. When the line from Havre to Paris is completed, it will be unique in that it will carry oil from the point of importation to the place of consumption, in a country having no oil products of its own and depending upon imports."

The President of the American Oil Corporation is H. Hobart Porter, who is also President of the American Water Works and Electric Company and Vice President and General Manager of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, and a member of the firm of Sanderson and Porter. The Directors include Harvey D. Gibson, President of the Liberty National Bank; Richard F. Hoyt of Hayden, Stone and Co.; Louis J. Horowitz, President of the Thompson Starrett Company, and Grayson M. P. Murphy of J. P. Morgan and Co.

It is estimated by Senator Beranger, French Commissioner General for Essences and Fuel, that, according to information furnished by the French navigation and railway companies, the quantity of heavy petroleum oils, of which the annual importation must be foreseen beginning with 1921 will be 5,000,000 tons. This quantity must include 500,000 tons of heavy oils for internal-combustion motors and 4,500,000 tons of heavy oil for domestic use.

Considering the facilities of the deepwater ports and the possibilities of consumption in each region, the importation must be distributed as follows: 1,000,000 tons by the port of Dunkirk, 2,000,000 tons by Havre and Rouen, 1,000,000 tons by St. Nazaire, La Pallice and Bordeaux, and 1,000,000 tons by Balaruc and Marseilles.

Of the 2,000,000 tons that must be discharged at Havre, about 1,200,000 tons will have to be directed to Paris for supplying railways and factories.

Piece Goods And Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert and Co. write as follows in their report dated June 4:

PIECE GOODS

The market seems unable to throw off its lethargy. Yarn, except for a small enquiry for southern ports, is more or less neglected, and piece goods of all kinds are barely moving off at all. Dealers report that from almost every outlet, letters from their merchant clients contain nothing in the way of orders but plenty of inquiry as to what is the state of the Shanghai market. Stocks held in up country hands are reported to be light, and the buying movement cannot therefore be delayed indefinitely, given normal conditions. In the meantime, up the Yangtsze, the ambitions of a few grasping officials are magnified in the provinces concerned, into a "North v. South" movement, and, up North, much is made of the prolonged drought throughout Chili and Shantung provinces. This latter is stated to have definitely broken on the 31st ulto, from which date two days heavy and refreshing rain has fallen over an area extending from Tsinanfu and surrounding parts, to Chefoo.

The American Bureau publishes an abnormally low condition of the forthcoming Cotton Crop, namely 65.2, against a ten years' average of 78.7, which points to a further prolonged era of dear cotton, unless ideal crop conditions favor the growth from now on to maturity.

Grey Shirtings 8¼-lbs.—Business is reported in the following: Nine Round Dragons at Tls. 5.45, Vase at Tls. 5.40, and Round Blue Dragon at Tls. 5.15. Prices at auction easy.

7-lbs. We hear of one sale in Horseman and Gun at Tls. 3.50, Auction market dull.

9-11 lbs. The following business has been brought to our notice in 10-lbs.: Eagle and Arrow at Tls. 8.00, and Monkey in Heaven at Tls. 6.70. Auction values weak.

12-lbs. 36 in.: We hear of the following sales: Round Blue Dragon at Tls. 9.75, Vase at Tls. 8.60, Horseman and Gun at Tls. 8.60, and Round Blue Phoenix at Tls. 8.00. Auction market quiet.

White Shirtings.—Our local market continues dull in the absence of any demand. Prices at the local auctions barely steady. We have the following sales to record: Round Blue Dragon at Tls. 11.00, Small Red Dog at Tls. 10.75, Women No. 120 at Tls. 10.00, Two Gold Stags at Tls. 6.45, and Man and Fireworks at Tls. 5.40.

Bleached T. Cloths.—Business is reported in the following: Nine Round Phoenix at Tls. 9.35, Five Round Phoenix at Tls. 9.15, and Four Gold Cocks at Tls. 8.40.

Jeans.—We have no private sales to report.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—Our market continues lifeless and prices at the local auctions showed a general decline throughout the week.

Cotton.—Our market is dull with a very little business transpiring, quotations today are Tungchow at Tls. 34.50 to Tls. 33.50, good grades of Tungchow being scarce. Steam Ginned at Tls. 28.00 to Tls. 27.50, Ordinary Shanghai at Tls. 28.00 to Tls. 27.50, Shensi No. 1 approximately Tls. 33.00 to Tls. 32.50, and Ordinary Hankow Grades at Tls. 27.00.

Quotations on the Liverpool market are cabled by Reuter as follows: Good Middling-American 27.12d. for spot, 24.24d. for July and 23.46d. for October. Egptian Sakellaridis at 74.50d. and M.G. Bengals at 12.75d. per lb.

Local Yarn.—The general trend of the market is one of weakness, the only sale we hear of by the local Mills is 200 Bales 10's Chelin at Tls. 130. Market at the close is still weak.

Indian Yarn.—We have no sales to record.

FEATURES IN SPORT HATS

Models Of Some Attractive Ones Included In New Lines

New York, May 1.—Sport hats, made principally of taffeta and gros de londre, in gay colors and unusual shapes, are included in the new lines of one of the big local houses, asserts the bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America. They are trim and close fitting, which makes them especially good for sports wear, but the garishness of the colors and the trimness of the shapes permit their being worn just as well with soft Summer frocks.

"Crossed tennis racquets and balls, embroidered on the crown, proclaim the purpose of a gay little model of bright orange gros de londre and old blue batavia," the bulletin continues. "The soft crown is made of the silk, and the batavia forms the narrow, rolling brim, which turns down on one side.

"Orange taffeta makes a very fetching model. The narrow brim rolls up slightly, and is dented in by old blue silk braid tied around it. Embroidery in orange and dull blue silk trims the brim, and a tiny rosette is placed at each side of the crown.

"Shantung silk, printed in old blue, brown and pink, makes another attractive model. The crown is shaped somewhat like a beret. The brim, narrow in the front and back, widens at the sides. Narrow blue and metallic ribbon twines about the crown and forms a bowknot in front.

"A large wool rose of deep pink, its green leaves outlined in worsted of a pale shade of pink, holds the front and the brim of a shot taffeta hat of a greenish-yellow shade. The crown is soft and round, and the brim, its edges shirred, turns up in front.

"Nile green taffeta makes a beretshaped model, the sectional crown of which is bound with narrow silver and red ribbon. A bow of the metallic ribbon is placed at the side of the crown and ribbon binds the narrow brim."

SPECIAL SALE
REAL HAWAIIAN

UKULELE
FOR ONE WEEK
$7.50 & $10.00
INSTRUCTION FREE
SQUIRES, BINGHAM CO.
"THE STORE OF QUALITY"
17a NANKING ROAD

WARNING!
The Universal Failure Of Supply To Keep Pace With Demand May Result In The Exhaustion Of Stocks of
FANS
NOW HELD IN SHANGHAI
Buy At Once And Avoid The Discomfort Of Attempting To Endure Summer Heat Without.
CALL AND SEE FREE OF OBLIGATION TO BUY
The Many and Various Types of Fans on View at The
MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT
Showrooms: 26 Nanking Road. Tel, Central 283

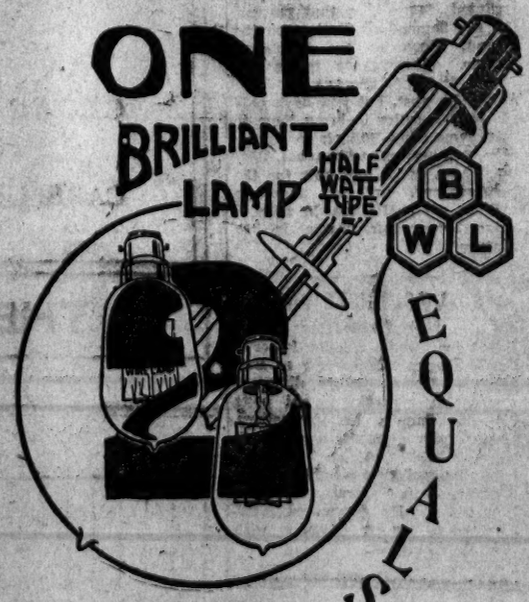
HONMA HOSPITAL
No. 8A Miller Road.
Tel. N. 2961
DR. K. HONMA
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and diathermy
Examination with Uretroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

KOLYNOS
DENTAL CREAM
"Retards the Deposit of Tartar"
(ASK YOUR DENTIST)

THIRST QUENCHING COOLING REFRESHING
CLEAN SAFE PURE
DELICIOUS ENDURING AFTER-TASTE STIMULATING
WATSON'S MINERAL WATER CO.
11 Ningpo Road (Opp. Carlton Café)
Factory (Always Open for Inspection).
134 N. Szechuen Road.
C. 2726 N. 795

REMOVAL NOTICE
THE FOLLOWING AGENCIES HAVE REMOVED
to
9B KIANGSE ROAD
Burroughs Adding Machines. "Victor" Safes.
Ronco Office Appliances. Caribonum Co., Ltd.
"Reliable" Safes. Oliver Typewriter Co., Ltd.
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 928
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA
ANDREWS AND GEORGE (Typewriter Dept.)
美洋行
9B KIANGSE ROAD

Just Received
A Great Quantity
of
MANILA HATS
at
Very Low Prices
THE CATHAY LACE CO.,
19 Nanking Road, Shanghai

ONE BRILLIANT LAMP HALF WATT TYPE

B W L EQUALS
in intensity at less current consumption, any make
Two Ordinary drawn wire lamps.
Use Brilliant half-watt type lamps, and save your lighting expences.
BRILLIANT ELECTRIC CO.
P561 Nanking Road, (Corner Honan Road.) 'Phone C. 4907
We not only make the lamps, but the best fittings for use with them. Lighting advice free.
A-104

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
Invaluable for Toilet and Domestic Purposes. Softens Hard Water.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate, Jewellery, and Carpets.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., Ltd., Guildford Street, LONDON, S.E.1.

WILHEYCLA

OIL VARNISH STAIN
COMBINED STAIN & VARNISH
STAINS AND VARNISHES AT ONE OPERATION
HARDWEARING AND DURABLE
for
FLOORS, SHELVES, WAINSCOTING
and all kinds of woodwork where a stained and glossy finish is desired—Stocked in:
Oak, Walnut, Mahogany, Roowseod and Satinwood.
WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.
2A Kiukiang Road 'Phone 201

O.V.B. OREGON'S VERY BEST LOGANBERRY JUICE
Gande, Price & Co., Agents

"THE BEAUTY"
CIGARETTES

EVERY CONNOISSEUR ENJOYS THE BEAUTY
WHY NOT YOU?
Agents: Sincere Co., Wing On Co., M. Y. San Co., Nanking Road.
NANYANG BROS. TOBACCO CO., LTD.

CHUNG HSING COAL AND COKE
THE MOST POPULAR AND WELL-KNOWN IN THE MARKET FOR STEAM-RAISING, MANUFACTURING, AND OTHER PURPOSES IT HAS NO EQUAL
HEAD OFFICE: Via Vettor Pisani, Tientsin.
COLLIERIES: Tsaochwang, Ihsien, Shantung.
COAL DEPOT: Markham Road, Chapei, Shanghai.
SALES AGENTS
WING TAI COAL CO.
No. 139 Nanzing Road, Hongkew, Shanghai
Telephone North 3137
LIANG MAO TRADING CO., LD.
No. 9 Ningpo Road, Shanghai
Telephone Central 1397
Chung Hsing Coal Mining Co., Ld.

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 5, 1920.
Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 5/7 = Tls. 3.58
@ exch. 73 = Mex. $4.91

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 110¾ = Tls. 0.91
@ 73 = Mex. $1.24

Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.7625

Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 217

Bar Silver 993 touch ... Tls. 111

Copper Cash ... per tael 189.600

Native Interest ..... Tls. 08

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver .....
Bank Rate of Discount 7%
Ex., Paris on London..Fr. 50.30
Ex.., New York on London T.T. G.$3.90

Exchange Opening Quotations

London ..... T.T. 5/7
London ..... Demand 5/7¼
India ..... T.T. 262½
Paris ..... T.T. 1395
Paris ..... Demand 1398
New York ..... T.T. 140
New York .... Demand 110¼
Hongkong ..... T.T. 71½
Japan ..... T.T. 46½
Batavia ..... T.T. 284½
Singapore ..... T.T. 41
All Nominal

Bank's Buying Rates

London ..... Demand 5/9½
London ....4 m/s. Cdts. 5/11½
London ....4 m/s. Docy. 5/11¾
London ....6 m/s. Cdts. 6/0¾
London ....6 m/s. Docy. 6/1
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 1545
New York ... o/d. Docy. 114
New York...4 m/s. Docy. 120¾

Tourists' Exchange

@ Bank's Closing Demand Buying Rates

£10 @ exch. 5/9½ =
Sh. Tls. 34.53

G.$50 @ exch. 114 =
Sh. Tls. 43.86

Fr. 250 @ exch. 1475 =
Sh. Tls. 16.95

1 Shanghai Tael = Mex. $1.37 at Bank's selling rate for Mexican Dollars.

BANKS SELLING RATE FOR MARKS

Marks 3,700 ..... = Tls. 100
„ 100 ..... = Mex. $3.55

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 15,500 ..... = Tls. 100
„ 100 ..... = Mex. $0.88

Exchange Shop Rates

Buying: 100 Old Roubles $1.50
„ 100 New „ 90
Selling: 100 Old „ 1.55
„ 100 New „ 9¾

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JUNE

Hk. Tls. 3.16 @ 5/8¾ £1
„ 1 @ 1418 Fr. 15.80
„ 0.31 @ 110¼ Gold $1
„ 1 @ 47 Yen 2.37
„ 1 @ 267½ Rs. 2.98
„ 1 @ 1.50 Mex. $1.50

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, June 5, 1920.

OFFICIAL
Telephone Tls. 69.00
Yangtszepoo (ord.) Tls. 42.00 June
S'hai Cotton Tls. 350.00 June
S. & H. Wharves Tls. 150.00
Anglo Javas Tls. 7.85

UNOFFICIAL
Ewo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 650.00 June
Y'poo (ord) Tls. 42.50 June
Tls. 45.00 September

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, June 5, 1920.

Nisshi Boseki Kaisha
Tls. 7.00 June
Japan-China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 29.50 June
Tls. 30.50 July
Shanghai P. & S. Exchange
Tls. 22.50 June
Tls. 22.50 July
LOCAL YARN
Local Yarn for Standard: 16's
Tls. 143.00 August
Tls. 144.00 September
Water Moon 16-20's
Tls. 162.00 June

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, June 5, 1920.

UNOFFICIAL
S'hai Hotels 6% Debs.
Tls. 70.00 cash

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

A PEACE RISK.
Who is carrying your death risk?
Is it your family,
or
A Life Assurance Office?
Why not let the China Mutual carry it?
HEAD OFFICE:
10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL
TIENTSIN
Cable Address
ASTOR
The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.
Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.
Fifty Bedrooms with private Baths and Toilets.
First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign supervision.
Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.
Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.
THE MANAGEMENT.

BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

(Continued from Page 30)

FRESH MILK
delivery twice daily.
EXTRA ORDERS
are executed at any time
AIKOSHA DAIRY
89 Avenue Dubail
Tel. C. 2175

Dr. E. G. Lobzowsky
DENTIST
Four Years' Practice in New York.
Painless Extractions, Plate Crown Bridgework, Gold and Porcelain Inlays.
No. 3 G Peking Road
Tel. Central 1125

CAFÉ PAULISTA
P448, Nanking Road,
'Phone C. 2930
TIFFIN 75 cts.
DINNER $1.00
also Meals a la Carte.
Cakes of all kinds made to order.
GENUINE BRAZIL COFFEE
Tins 70 cts. lb.,
Tabloids 60 cts. doz.

American Manufacturers Export & Import Corporation
ELECTRIC MACHINERY
Sole Agents Wagner Electric Mfg. Co., St. Louis
Machine Tools
Carroll and Jamison Lathes
Barnes All Geared Drills
:: Stocks on Display ::
10 Nanking Road
R. L. Stevens, Mgr.
Tel. Central 1840

PHILIPPINE NATIONAL BANK
SOLE OFFICIAL DEPOSITORY OF THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT
RESOURCES PESOS 261,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: MANILA

BRANCHES:
New York, Iloilo, Cebu, Cabanatuan, Aparri, Davao, Bacolod, Legaspi, Lucena, Dagupan, Vigan

INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED, CURRENT AND SAVINGS DEPOSITS IN FOREIGN OR LOCAL CURRENCY.
BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION UNDERTAKEN.

Correspondents at principal cities in the Orient, United States and Europe.

Tel. Central 2750
SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1 The Bund
J. W. MILLER
Manager.

REFINED
NEPTUNUS
SALT

ARE you interested in the Salt Business? Have you heard about the Chiu Ta Salt Refining Company of Tientsin? It is the

LARGEST SALT REFINERY IN THE FAR EAST and the only one of its kind.

WE manufacture different grades of Refined Salt for DOMESTIC purposes as well as for EXPORT. If you have any idea of buying a large quantity of salt, it will pay you to make inquiries from us.

CHIU TA SALT REFINING CO.
TIENTSIN
Telegram No. 2639: Cables: "CHIUTA TIENTSIN"

Position Wanted

Competent and reliable business man, thoroughly experienced as executive in Far Eastern trade, will consider offer of position as manager in any part of Far East for any thoroughly reliable trading business. Apply to Box 895, THE CHINA PRESS.
29781

NEW LOAN OF THE CREDIT NATIONAL FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION OF THE DEVASTATED REGIONS IN FRANCE
5 %
Guarantee of the French Government.
Free of income tax.
8 drawings each year with prizes amounting to Frs. 20,000,000.
ISSUE PRICE
Frs. 485.00
PER BOND OF NOMINAL
Frs. 500.00
Interest begins on 15th June, 1920.
For subscription apply to the
BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE
On or before 15th June.
G. LION,
Manager.
29975

Java Consolidated Rubber and Coffee Estates, Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the above Company have decided to pay an Interim Dividend of Tael 1.00 per share on the 11th June, 1920 to Shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 8th to the 11th June, 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
J. A. Wattie & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries & General Managers.
30016

THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

beg to inform the public that a second issue of the Credit National for the reconstruction of the war-devastated regions in France, is to take place at the beginning of June next.

As for the first issue of December 1919, the debentures covered by a guarantee from the French Government, will yield an income of 5% per annum, and will be free of any government tax for the present and the future.

The new issue will comprise 3,000,000 debentures of Fcs. 500 face value, sold at a price of Fcs. 485 each, and redeemable at par within 75 years.

Every debenture will participate in the annual prize drawings, amounting to Fcs. 20,000,000 annually in 8 drawings including prizes of:

Fcs. 1,000,000.00
500,000.00
200,000.00
100,000.00
50,000.00

The subscriptions to the above debentures will be received until June 15th next at the stated price of Fcs. 485 each, by the BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, No. 29, BUND, who will grant the most favourable exchange rates.

R. J. AUDAP,
Manager.
30023

Notice of Removal

The undersigned have this day removed their offices to 95 Szechuen Road, 4th Floor, entrance 13 Nanking Road. (Whiteaway's Building).

ANDREWS & GEORGE.
29996

NOTICE

The employment of Mr. E. R. Bradley with this firm ceased as from date, May 14th., 1920.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
22 Nanking Rd., Shanghai.
29936

Dr. R. Holper, M.D.
Specialist in venereal, urinary, skin and internal diseases.
15 NANKING ROAD
(Corn. Szechuen Road)
Office hours 11-1 and 4-6
Residence 77 Avenue Dubail
Tel. Cental 786
27310

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2715.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL 6 PER CENT. STERLING LOAN, 1920.

Amount £750,000
Price of Issue £100 per cent.

UNDER the authority of Resolution VII passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on April 7, 1920, the Council hereby invites applications for Bearer Debentures (with coupons attached) in the 6 percent. Sterling Loan of 1920, which is issued on the following terms:—

(1) Debentures to Bearer, with Sterling interest coupons attached, will be issued at £100 percent in denominations of £1,000, £500, £100 and £50.

(2) The Debentures of this issue will bear interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum, payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year by sterling demand draft on London at par, or in silver (local currency) at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's Shanghai current demand buying rate on London on date of presentation of the relative coupon. The first payment of interest will be made on December 31, 1920.

(3) Applications, accompanied by payment in full, will be received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, No. 12 The Bund, on and after May 1, up to and including June 30, 1920, the Council reserving to itself the right of closing the subscription lists on any day previous to June 30, 1920, by Notification in the Municipal Gazette and Public Press of Shanghai.

(4) Payment on application will be accepted in Silver (local currency) at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's current selling T.T. rate on London and will bear interest from date of payment, or in Sterling by T.T. or Demand Draft on London. Interest on payments made in Sterling will only accrue from the date on which the relative remittances are received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, London.

The cost of all telegrams involved through payment by Sterling T.T. shall be paid by the applicant.

Payment will be acknowledged by Banker's Receipt pending issue of the Debentures.

In the event of any applicant not being allotted the full amount applied for, the amount over-applied for will be repaid in full, plus interest at the rate of 6 percent per annum from the date payment was received in Shanghai or London to the due date of repayment in Shanghai, as notified to the applicant by special notice from the Council.

(5) The Loan will be redeemed at par on June 30, 1950, but may be redeemed by the Council in whole or in part on June 30, 1930, and/or on any subsequent date or dates on which the half-yearly interest is payable, subject to the Council giving six calendar months' notice in the Municipal Gazette and Public Press of Shanghai. In the event of any partial redemption of the loan the numbers of the Debentures to be redeemed will be decided by drawing. The numbers of such drawn Debentures will be notified in the Municipal Gazette and Public Press of Shanghai not less than three months prior to the date of repayment.

Application forms can be obtained on and after May 1, from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, No. 12 The Bund, or from the Treasurer and Comptroller, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary
Council Room,
Shanghai, April 29, 1920.
29939

READY SHORTLY
New Edition of
Dingle's New Map of China
(in English and Chinese)
This New Edition is nearly ready—4 sheets, 31 by 43 ins.; may be used as four maps, or mounted to make full map; fully revised and brought up to date in every respect.
Particulars on request. Tel. C. 3071
Far Eastern Geographical Establishment
No. 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai
29129

NOTICE

Effective during June, Charles F. Hueglin will take over the management of the offices of Neuss, Hesslein and Co., W. P. Hough going on leave to the United States.

Neuss, Hesslein & Co.,
1 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
W. P. HOUGH,
Representative.
30015

NOTICE

We have just received a fresh supply of AMERICAN FLAKE NAPTHTHALINE and are disposing of same at a moderate price. For further particulars apply to

K. H. SCHEN & CO.,
No. 71 Szechuen Road.
30007

NOTICE

The Students of St. Mary's Hall wish to inform the public that owing to the loss by theft of a large number of tickets, unauthorised persons may be selling admissions to the St. Mary's entertainments at the Olympic, June 25th and 28th. The friends of the school are requested to remember this and buy tickets only from students, or from the following firms:

THE COMMERCIAL PRESS
WING ON CO.
ASIA CO.
ZAU FONG CO.
30041

Dr. OKS, M.D.
SPECIALIST for diseases and operations of eyes, ears, throat and nose, 9-11 a.m. to 1-4 p.m., No. 3 Kiukiang Road, Telephone Central No. 1801.
29876

Municipal Notification

No. 2702

7 PER CENT. LOAN, 1920
Price of Issue until further notice 92½ per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution VII passed at the annual meeting of Ratepayers on April 7, 1920, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1920.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 92½ per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1930.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls 1,000, Tls 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants, but no allotment for a less amount than Tls. 500 nominal will be made except to depositors in the Municipal Investment Bank.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer and Comptroller, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, April 13, 1920.
29935

Prof. I. K. Seto.
Turkish bath and massage establishment.
In connection with Dr. H. TUSMURA and Dr. H. SHIRAISHI. Specialty for venereal diseases, skin, nervousness, women's diseases, also internal diseases and surgical work.
15 Nanking Road. Tel. C. 2763.

NOTICE
We beg respectfully to inform the managers and compradores of the various firms in Shanghai, who employ wharf and godown coolies, that we are undergoing great hardship at the present time owing to low wages and the recent increase in the price of rice and the higher rents and taxes. We are compelled, therefore, to request that our wages be increased from June 1st, in return for which we will devote ourselves more diligently to our work. Under present conditions we are faced with starvation.
Shanghai Godown Coolies' Guild
上海棧業公義會
30011

NOTICE
S.S. "WABAN" from Portland
An examination of broken and ship-damaged cargo will be held at the Robert Dollar Wharf on Tuesday, June 8 at 10 a.m. when the Marine Surveyors, Messrs. Eisler and Reeves, will be in attendance.
THE ADMIRAL LINE,
Agents.
30062

EDEN HOSPITAL
P372 NANKING ROAD
(Opp. Lloyd Road)
Telephone Cent. 4718
Charity Clinic, 9-11 a.m.
General Clinic, 2-4 p.m.
Evening Clinic for men, 7-9 p.m., Sats. and Suns. excepted.
Microscopic Examinations,
Blood Diagnosis,
Injection Treatments,
Electric Therapeutics.
All departments under foreign qualified Chinese physicians.
ANNA LOONG, R. N.,
Sister in charge.

VANCOUVER LODGE
Residential Country Hotel
134 SINZA ROAD
Telephone West 1797
Double and single rooms, hot and cold water service. Garages, spacious garden, tennis courts, croquet lawn.
TERMS MODERATE.
27744

KINGMAN & BROS.
Dental Surgeons of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garretson's Hospital of Oral Surgery, Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Will perform all kinds of dental operation on modern scientific principles, and supply:
Teeth of Superior Workmanship in Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates Gold Crown and Bridge Work.
All work is guaranteed to entire satisfaction.
TEL. CENTRAL 515
40, Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Tel., Central 2036
Dr. FRED M. GENSBURGER
Eye Specialist
Consulting Hours
2 to 5 p.m.
and by appointment
38, Nanking Road
1st Floor

SWEETMEAT CASTLE
16 Nanking Road
Entrance: Szechuen Road
BEST FRENCH
SYRUPS
made with pure Sugar and Picked FRUITS
Grenadine, Gooseberry, Strawberry, Cherry, Raspberry, Orgeat, Orange, Lemon, Tamarind
Telephone Central 1218

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £2,000,000
Reserve Fund 3,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £2,000,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
Sir William Henry Neville Goschen, K.B.E.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
James Maxwell Grant Prophit, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster and Parrs Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Karachi	Saigon
Batavia	Klang	Seremban
Bombay	Kobe	Shanghai
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Canton	(F. M. S.)	Sourabaya
Cebu	Madras	Tientsin
Colombo	Manila	Tavoy
Delhi	Medan	(Lower Burma)
Haiphong	Peking	Taiping
Hankow	Penang	New York
Hongkong	Puket	Yokohama
Iloilo		

Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Daudichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et commercial; Societe Generalle.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabez."

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kinkiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

P. C. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000
Silver $23,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directorss
Hon. Mr. E. V. D. Parr, Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Odkins, Esq.
A. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
Hon. Mr. J. Johnstone.
A. O. Lang, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Lumpur	Shanghai
Canton	London	Singapore
Colombo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Tientsin
Hankow	Manila	Tsingtao
Harbin	Nagasaki	Vladivostock
Iloilo	New York	Yokohama
	Peking	

London Bankers:
London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT,
Acting Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid) .	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Chinese Government	**Kup. Tls. 3,500,000**
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicolayewsk
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur
(Kwan-chendse)	Harbin	Peking
Chefoo	Hongkong	Shanghai
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
(Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostock
		Yokohama

Branches and Agencies in Russia Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI.
S. JASTRZEMBSKI.
Managers for Branches in Asia

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund ... $1,298,522.66
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,393.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka, Yokohama,

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.
Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital ..Fr. 50,000,000
Reserves .....Fr. 12,027,956

Head office: BRUSSELS
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Paris Office: 2 Place de la Bourse
Branches: Cologne, Bucharest, Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking and Tientsin.
Agents:
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Ste Gle de Belgique

Correspondents in all important cities of the world.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangemements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

L. STRAETMANS,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Capital subscribed: £1,000,000
Capital paid up £850,000

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S.Francisco
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo
New York	Manila	Samarang
London	Singapore	Calcutta
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital ...$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 435,461.90

Head office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangse Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
SHU CHIN MIN, Sub-Manager.
MENG GHIA, T. D. WOO, Acting Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital and Surplus: $10,000,000
Undivided Profits: $500,000

OWNED BY
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,
Head Office:
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E. C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolozan
San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street
Branches:

China	Japan
Canton	Kobe
Hankow	Yokohama
Harbin	Java
Hongkong	Batavia
Peking	Sourabaya
Shanghai	Panama
Tientsin	Colon
Tsingtau	Panama
Dominican Republic	Philippine Islands
Barahona	Cebu
Puerto Plata	Manila
San Pedro de Macoris	Straits Settlements
Sanchez	Singapore
Santiago	
Santo Domingo	
India	
Bombay	
Calcutta	
Rangoon	

BRANCHES OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Argentina	Italy
Buenos Aires	Genoa
Once (Buenos Aires)	Peru
Rosario	Lima
Belgium	Porto Rico
Antwerp	Ponce
Brussels	San Juan
Brazil	South Africa
Bahia	Cape Town
Pernambuco	Spain
Porto Alegre	Barcelona
Rio de Janeiro	Madrid
Santos	Trinidad
Sao Paulo	Port of Spain
Chile	Uruguay
Santiago	Montevideo
Valparaiso	Calle Rondean (Montevideo)
Colombia	Venezuela
Barranquilla	Caracas
Bogota	Ciudad Bolivar
Medellin	Maracaibo
Cuba	
Havana and 22 other cities in Cuba	

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908

Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund $1,425.61
Resources 10,000,000.00

Head Office & Branches;
Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimen, and Lanchi.

Domestic Agencies;
Throughout CHINA at principal Cities.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, New York, Amsterdam, Tokio, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodata, Seoul, and Fusan.

Every description of Banking and Exchange transacted.

Drafts issued and telegraph transfers effected.

Commercial Credits established.

Loans and Credits granted on approved securities.

Interests allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Pounds Sterling Gold Dollars, Guilders, Yen, Taels and Dollars according to arrangements.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

Savings Deposits at 4% compound interest.

LI MING, Manager
SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Telephone: C. 3145, Mgr's. Office
Telephone: C. 2147, General Office
CABLE ADDRESS:
"CHINDUSBANK."

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidental Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.

Agencies abroad; Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
14 The Bund.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Y. M. CHIEN Acting Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)
Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,545 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Palembang
Bandoeng	Penang
Cheribon	Pontianak
Djember	Rangoon
Djokjakarta	Semarang
Hongkong	Singapore
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Soerakarta
Langsa	Tebing-Tinggi
Makassar	Tegal
Medan	Telok Betong
Padang	Tjilatjap
Pekalongan	Weltevreden

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

Y. Y. Staargaard,
Acting Agent.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ...	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .. £1,500,000
Paid up Capital..... 750,000
Reserve Fund..... 750,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
BANK OF ENGLAND
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	(Calcutta)	New York
Colombo	Kandy	Penang
Delhi	Karachi	Port Louis
Galle	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Hongkonk	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		Singapore

Shanghai Branch.
26 The Bund.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tea Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN, Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital authorised Frs. 250,000,000
Capital subscribed „ 150,000,000
Capital paid up .. „ 75,000,000
Reserve ..... „ 30,000,000
One third of the Capital i. e. Frs. 50,000,000 subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic of anuary 11th, 1913.

President: ANDRE BERTHELOT
General Manager: A. J. PERNOTT

HEAD OFFICE:
74 RUE SAINT LAZARE, PARIS
BRANCHES:
Marseilles, New York, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, Vladivostock, Hongkong, Canton Foochow Yunnanfu, Saigon, Haiphong, Swatow and Yokohama.

BANKERS:
In London: The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd., London
In France: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana—Credito Italiano.
In New York: Messrs. Redmond & Co., New York.

Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts
Interest allowed on current accounts in Gold or local currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted. Savings accounts in Gold and local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

CAPITAL $4,000,000 SURPLUS $1,100,000

AN AMERICAN BANK

Head Office: New York City
Head Office for the Far East: Shanghai
Corner Kiukiang and Kiangse Roads

Cables: BANKASIA Tel. C. 1825

Other Branch Offices:
CANTON, CHANGSHA, HANKOW, HONGKONG, MANILA, PEKING and TIENTSIN

Complete Banking Facilities
Direct Personal Service

Interest on Deposit subject to check, also on time deposits. Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
Bought, Sold, Negotiated or Collected
Financing of Shipments: Mail or Cable Payments and Transfers

RESEARCH BUREAU

STOCKHOLDING BANKS
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco
Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Guardian Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital $1,020,000.00
Reserve Fund ..... $ 54,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	Ichang	Yokohama
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha	Chicago
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi	Philadelphia
Hankow	Hsuchow	Wuhu	Seattle
Nanking	Ningpo	London	Baltimore
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York	Cleveland
Hangchow	Canton	San Francisco	Detroit
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston	Buffalo
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio	Pittsburgh
Antung	Chengchow	Osaka	Montreal
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Kobe	St. Louis
		Cincinatti	

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.

Shanghai Branch:
8441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits, both in taels and dollars, according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manger
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

PARK-UNION FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000

HEAD OFFICE, NEW YORK

Owned and controlled By
The National Park Bank, New York Union Bank of Canada

BRANCHES:
SAN FRANCISCO SEATTLE
PARIS TOKYO YOKOHAMA

SHANGHAI BRANCH: 1 Kiukiang Road. Telephone C. 1174

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK, LTD.

Head Office: 9 NINGPO ROAD
Hongkew Branch: 15 N. SZECHUEN ROAD

Your saving account with this Bank is worth 100 cents on the dollar all the time plus 4 per cent interest compounded semi-annually.

Our pamphlet "HOW TO SAVE" supplied upon request.

Telephones:

Head Office	*Hongkew Branch*
C. 4522 C. 4523	N. 1115
Banking Department	Foreign Department
Savings Department	Trust Department

Branches and agencies in all principal cities.

Large Display Advertisements intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m.** on Friday

The Bank of East Asia, Ltd.

Authorised Capital $2,000,000
Paid up Capital 2,000,000
Reserve Fund 200,000

Head Office:—2 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
Shanghai Branch:—30 The Bund.
London Bankers:—The London Joint Stock, London, City and Midland Bank Ltd.
Agencies and Correspondents in the principal Commercial centres of the world.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
Loans granted on approved securities
Fixed and current deposit accounts opened on terms according to arrangement.

R. CHENG,
Acting—Manager.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B. ..	$570 B.
Chartered	£80
Russo-Asiatic	Rs. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 445
North China	Tls. 153
Union of Canton .	Hk. 170
Yangtsze	$245
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 19 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$188
Hongkong Fire ..	$300 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def. ..	$207
Indo-China Pref. .	$18
"Shell"	197/6 B.
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 55 S.
Shanghai Tug pref	Tls. 85 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 18.65
Oriental Cons.	17/-
Raub	$1
Docks	
Hongkong Dock ..	Tls. 152 B.
Shanghai Dock ...	Tls. 130 B.
New Eng. Works .	Tls. 26 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf ..	Tls. 150 B.
Hongkong Wharf .	Tls. 84 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 70 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land ...	Tls. 68 B.
Weihaiwei Land .	Tls. 3
S'hai Hotels Ltd. .	Tls. 30 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 59
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.) Tls.	Tls. 660
E-wo Pref	Tls. 77½
Laou-kung-mow ..	Tls. 400
Oriental	Tls. 260
Shanghai Cotton .	Tls. 350
Kungyik	Tls. 62½
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 44
Yangtszepoo Pref. .	Tls. 75
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	Tls. 237½
Green Island	Tls. 7
Langkats	Tls. 15¾ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra ...	Tls. 75 B.
Stores	
Hall & Holts	Tls. 12½
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford ..	Tls. 80 B.
Moutrie	$32
Watson	Tls. 5.90
Weeks	Tls. 11
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 5¾ B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.30
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7¾ B.
Anglo-Dutch	$8. 8 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 19 B.
Batu Anam 1918 .	Tls. 0.65 B.
Bukit Toh Alang .	Tls. 1. 80
Bute	Tls. 0.65
Chemor United ..	Tls. 0.85
Chempedak	Tls. 5
Chenz	Tls. 1.10 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2 B.
Dominion	Tls. 5.60
Gula Kalumpong .	Tls. 5½ B.
Java Consolidated.	Tls. 11¼ B
Kamunting	Tls. 4 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.60
Kapayang	Tls. 10
Karan	Tls. 8.10
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 3 B.
Kroewoek Java ...	Tls. 10½ B.
Padang	Tls. 6 B.
Pengkalan Durian .	Tls. 1 B.
Permata	Tls. 3 B.
Repah	Tls. 0.55
Samagaga	Tls. 0.60 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semamba	Tls. 0.60 B.
Senawang	Tls. 4 B.
Shanghai Klebang .	Tls. 0.55
Shanghai Malay ..	Tls. 3
S'hai Malay pref. .	Tls. 10
Shanghai Pahang .	Tls. 1 B.
Sungala	Tls. 6½
Sungei Duri	Tls. 3
Sua Manggis	Tls. 0. 55
S'hai Kalantan ...	Tls. 0. 60
S'hai Seremban ..	Tls. 1
Taiping ..... Tls.	Tls. 0.60 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 14½
Tebong	Tls. 2½
Ulobri	Tls. 4½ B.
Ziangbe	
Miscellaneous	
C. I & E. Lumber .	Tls. 325
Culty Dairy	Tls. 11 B.
Shanghai Trams ..	Tls. 67
Shanghai Gas ...	Tls. 14 B
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 34
Shanghai Mercury .	Tls 25
S'hai Telephone ..	Tls. 69
S'hai Waterworks .	Tls. 100 B.

S. Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee Rd.

Telephone No. Central 393

Rubber Outputs

	April	May
Alma	24,000	30,000
Amherst	3,703	5,941
Anglo-Dutch	89,000	—
Anglo-Java	204,700	232,700
Ayer Tawah	29,167	—
Batu Anam	21,789	22,202
Bukit Toh-Alang	13,000	19,000
Bute	14,500	—
Chempedak	12,500	12,513
Chemor	19,822	24,192
Cheng	14,370	15,870
Consolidated	49,796	—
Dominion	33,580	—
Gula Kalumpong	117,000	144,000
Java Consolidated	80,100	86,800
Kamunting	23,096	—
Kapala	10,355	—
Kapayang	—	—
Karan	7,500	—
Kota Bahroe	36,095	—
Kroewoek	55,000	60,000
Langkat	49,546	58,782
Padang	15,393	—
Permata	5,894	—
Pengkalan	10,216	—
Repah	13,000	15,000
Samagaga	18,000	—
Semambu	17,158	19,345
Senawang	11,870	13,466
See Kee	—	—
Shanghai-Seremban	9,771	11,327
Shanghai-Kelantan	14,000	—
Shanghai-Pahang	17,434	—
Shanghai-Klebang	8,675	10,292
Shanghai-Sumatra	41,640	46,000
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungala	6,035	8,642
Sungei Duri	25,417	—
Taiping	8,545	—
Tanah Merah	23,100	—
Tebong	70,000	70,000
Ulobri	5,134	—
Ziangbe	66,200	73,100

Siccawei Weather Reports

4.—The typhoon, after approaching Formosa, inclines to N. and N.E. and moves towards Japan, off the eastern Loochoos. Cyclonic winds at some 200 miles around the center, variable breezes elsewhere: the communications have been interrupted with Formosa. Fine day at Shanghai and in the Yangtze.

5.—Cloudy, but fine and cool morning. The wind is gradually veering through the S. The pressure is very steady, a little below the average.

Amusements

ST. GEORGE'S
OPEN AIR CINEMA
217 Bubbling Well Road

TO-NIGHT at 9.15 p.m.

WILLIAM DESMOND
in
"TIME LOCKS and DIAMONDS"
Five Part Drama

This is a gentleman crook story, with many bold and daring situations.

THE FIRST RUN IN ST. GEORGE'S GARDEN

AT THE VICTORIA THEATRE
will be exhibited
For Two Nights Only
JUNE 7th and 8th
The Celebrated Film
"THE BETTER OLE"

or
THEROMANCE OF OLD BILL

Admission Prices $1.50 and $1.00

Booking at Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

Holders of Special Coupon Tickets Entited To Use Same By Paying the Difference.

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE
No. 3 Woochang Road

NEW PROGRAMME
for
TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!
MARIE WALCAMP
in
"THE RED GLOVE"
13th and 14th Episodes
and
JAPANESE DRAMA

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE
TONIGHT! TONIGHT! 9.15 p.m. sharp.

The Literary and Art Society
will Present
The Wonderful and Charming Musical Comedy
"THE MERRY WIDOW"
In 3 Acts.
By Lehar
The following will take part
Miss MILICH
Mrs. BARZEVA
Miss BELIKOVITCH
The Interesting and Original BALLET under the supervision of MISS BELIKOVICH.
A BEVY OF BEAUTIFUL CHORUS GIRLS!!!

ADMISSION $1, $2 and $3.

Booking at ROBINSON'S

OLYMPIC THEATRE
Three Complete New Programmes
WILL BE EXHIBITED
For Monday, June 7th to Saturday, 12th
A great feature on each Programme

Showing
On Monday, and Tuesday
7th and 8th
Two Nights Only
FANNIE WARD
in
"Witchcraft"
A FIVE-PART
PARAMOUNT PICTURE

On Wednesday, 9th
and Thursday, 10th
GERALDINE FARRAR
in
"The Devil Stone"
ARTCRAFT MASTERPIECE
in SIX REELS

Special Programme for Friday, 11th, and Saturday, 12th
Two Nights Only
AND MATINEE SATURDAY
For the first time in Shanghai
A BRITISH PRODUCTION OF THE BEST
JAMES KNIGHT & MARJORIE WILLIS
In An
English-made photo-drama of a strong cowardice theme, but of average delineation
"A ROMANY LASS"
The story is laid in Scotland. There is novelty in this picture and genuineness of scenes and atmosphere

Amusements

VICTORIA THEATRE
SHOWING
TONIGHT! TONIGHT!
PAULINE FREDERICK
in
Mrs. Dane's Defence
and
THE MACK SENNETT
Two Part Comedy
THE BEDROOM BLUNDER

MATINEE TODAY
"Mrs. Dane's Defence"
and the First Two Episodes of
"THE RED GLOVE"

AMUSEMENTS

THE TROCADERO
During the Summer Months we are serving
SPECIAL TABLE D'HOTE TIFFINS & DINNERS
at
MODERATE PRICES
This will not in any way interfere with our famous
GRILL
which will carry on AS USUAL.
Yours for Service,
JACK RAYNES.
14 Astor Road "Phone" North 1664

ISIS
MONDAY, June 7th, 8th, 9th & 10th.
PATHE PRESENTS
the
Peerless, Fearless Serial Queen
PEARL WHITE
IN
The BLACK SECRET
"THE SERIAL OF A THOUSAND SENSATIONS"
Episode III.
"THE GAS CHAMBER"
Episode IV.
"BELOW THE WATER LINE"

THE BLACKEST SECRET OF THE AGE,
Conceived and concocted by the blackest-hearted of Men.

BUT EVELYN ERITH CIRCUMVENTED
Their Black Secret, and Thereby Won Fame and Honor.

Pearl White's Latest and Best Serial.

Pathe's Latest News and Other Good Comedies
SPECIAL MUSIC

To-day Matinee
at 3 p. m.
PEARL WHITE
in
"THE BLACK SECRET"
1st & 2nd Episodes

To-night
"THE BLACK SECRET"
1st & 2nd Episodes
MABEL NORMAND
in
"UPSTAIRS"

THE HOUSE OF UP-TO-DATE FEATURES — APOLLO — DRAMA COMEDY MUSIC

A WEEK OF BIG ATTRACTIONS!
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
JUNE 7TH, 8TH AND 9TH
WILLIAM DESMOND
IN A FIVE REEL SURPRISE CROOK STORY, FULL OF MYSTERY
"TIME LOCKS AND DIAMONDS"
BOLD AND DARING SITUATIONS!
EVERY REEL FULL OF SURPRISES!!
A WONDERFUL PIECE OF CHARACTER ACTING!!!

STUPENDOUS ATTRACTION
FOR
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
JUNE 10TH, 11TH AND 12TH
THE FAMOUS PLAY OF SPORTING LIFE
"LORD AND LADY ALGY"
A SIX PART GOLDWYN COMEDY DRAMA
FAST HORSES!
FAST SOCIETY!
AND A THOROUGHBRED HERO—THAT'S
TOM MOORE
WILL THIS PICTURE AROUSE YOUR SPORTING BLOOD? YOU BET!
IS IT THE BEST TOM MOORE PICTURE IN HISTORY? YOU BET!
WILL ALL GOOD SPORTS IN SHANGHAI BE AT THE APOLLO TO SEE THE RACE? .. .. .. YOU BET!

GIGANTIC IN ITS SPECTACLE.
HUMOROUS IN ITS INCIDENTS.
INSPIRING IN ITS LOVE THEME.
DRAMATIC IN ITS ACTION.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE APOLLO IN PRESENTING THIS CLASSIC OF THE STAGE (AND NOW A GREAT SCREEN TRIUMPH) BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT, STRONGLY URGE UPON THEIR PATRONS TO BOOK SEATS EARLY TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

TO-DAY MATINEE AT 3 P.M.
MARIE OSBORNE
IN
"CUPID BY PROXY"
THE FINAL EPISODE OF THE SERIAL PICTURE
"ELMO THE MIGHTY"
TO-NIGHT AT 9.15 P.M.
"THE MERRY WIDOW"
A MUSICAL COMEDY IN THREE ACTS

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangyung**, Capt. C. Smith, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. CO.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangwah**, Capt. J. McArthur will leave on **Monday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, June 7**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Luenho**, 2,868 Tons, Capt. Woodgett, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Monday, June 7**, at about midnight. For Freigh or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, Genera Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extensio to Freight and Passenger Depart ment.

PUKOW.—The China Naviga tion Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang**, Cap tain J. Gibbs, will leave from the Watung Wharf on **Tuesday, June 8**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Luenyi**, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, June 8**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Suiwo**, 2,671 Tons, Captain Smith, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Tuesday, June 8**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passenger Department.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Nanyang Maru**, Captain T. Yasnkawa, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Tuesday, June 8**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**, No. 16 Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Tachang Maru**, Capt. T. Yoshida, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Wednesday, June 9**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freigh and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Wuchang**, Captain Pickard, will leave on **Wednesday, June 9**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Wosang**, 1,783 Tons, Captain James, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Wednesday, June 9**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, Genera Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passage Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Siangyang Maru**, Capt. J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail Wharf on **Thursday, June 10**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 16, Canton Road.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Kutwo**, 2,664 Tons, Captain Forrster, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Thursday, June 10**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passage Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Tuckwo**, 3,770 Tons, Capt. Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Friday, June 11**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Tel. C. 241. Extension to Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Feiching**, Captain J. Smith, will leave on **Sunday** morning. Passage Fare $30 Single $48 return. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The Str. **Kwangtah**, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on **Sunday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. E. Edwardes, will leave on **Monday, June 7**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The Str. **Kiangteen**, Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on **Tuesday** at 2:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ichang**, Captain Isbister, will leave on **Tuesday, June 8**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sunning**, Captain W. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, June 10**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) Via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. **Keelung Maru**, Capt. N. Kamisawa will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on **June 10**, at —— —— For Freight and Passage please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4233, 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Arabia Maru**, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on **June 18**. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA** No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN.—The Str. **Yushun**, Capt. J. H. Dowis, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kwangse** Capt. J. H. Choarer, will leave on **Sunday, June 6**, at 4 p.m. For Fright or Passage. apply to **BUTTERIFLD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hunan**, Captain Byres, will leave on **Sunday, June 6**, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

TIENTSIN.—The Str. **Hsinkong** Capt. A. B. Baines, will leave on **Tuesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shuntien**, Capt. H. A. Walker, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday June 8**, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN Via TSINGTAU.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru**, Captain M. Tsubaki, will be despatched from the Co.'s Y'poo wharf on **June 15**. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4233, 4234 and 4235.

For Foreign Ports

NEW YORK Via Japan Ports, San Francisco & Panama.—The Steamer **Alaska Maru**, Captain W. Miura, will be despatched from S'hai on **June 6**. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 and 4235.

VANCOUVER, B.C., via NAGASKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C.:—The R.M.S. **EMPRESS OF ASIA** will leave **WOOSUNG** on **Sunday, June 6**. The tender will leave the Customs Jetty with passengers and hand baggage only at 9 a.m. on **Sunday**. For Passage, apply to G. M. JACKSON, Palace Building, 19A Bund. Tel. C. 182. For Freight, apply to N. LEES SMITH, Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. C. 181.

Europe Via Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Post said, Marseilles, London, Antwerp Rotterdam and Hamburg.—The Str **Havre Maru**, Captain —— will be despatched from Shanghai on or about **June 13** For Freigh please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 and 4235.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:
Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Monteagle June 12

For Europe
Per P. and O. s.s. Nellore, June 12

For Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi M. June 8

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada
Per C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Russia June 18

From Europe
Per P. and O. s.s. Karmala June 7

From Japan
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi M. June 6

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 6	—	Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June 6	—	San Francisco	†Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
June 9	—	New Orleans	Lancaster	Am.	S. & Dix
June 10	—	San Francisco	Tancred	Am.	Adl. Line
June 10	—	New York	Wyneville	Am.	Dollar Co.
June 12	—	Vancouver	†Mongteagle	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June 13	—	Portland	West Keats	Am.	C. P. Co.
June 13	—	San Francisco	West Himrod	Am.	S. & Dix
June 15	—	Seattle	Stanley	Am.	A. T. Co.
June 17	—	Baltimore	Canibas	Am.	S. & Dix
June 17	—	Vancouver, N. Y.	Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
June 19	—	San Francisco	†Ecuador	Am.	C. P. Co.
June 19	—	Seattle	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 20	—	San Francisco	Hathaway	Am.	S. & Dix
June 20	—	San Francisco	†Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
June 21	—	Portland	West Jester	Am.	C. P. Co.
June 22	—	Baltimore	West Moreland	Am.	S. & Dix
June 22	—	New York	Toyooka Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 22	—	San Francisco	†Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
June 23	—	Portland	West Jessup	Am.	C. P. Co.
June 23	—	San Francisco	E. Merchant	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
June 25	—	Portland	West Navaria	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
June 25	—	San Francisco	West Hepburn	Am.	Dollar Co
June 30	—	Baltimore via Suez	West Mingo	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
June 30	—	New York	Deucalion	Br.	B. & S.
July 4	—	Baltimore v. P'ama	West Hembrie	Am.	S. & Dix.
July 11	—	Seattle, etc.	†Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 12	—	Seattle	Maquan	Am.	A. T. Co.
July 12	—	San Francisco	Archer	Am.	P.M.S.N. Co
July 14	—	Seattle	Arcturus	Am.	S. & Dix
July 17	—	San Francisco	†Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
July 18	—	San Francisco	†Korea Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
July 24	—	San Francisco	West Ira	Am.	Dollar Co.
July 24	—	San Francisco	West Harts	Am.	Dollar Co.
July 24	—	San Francisco	Higho	Am.	Dollar Co.
July 25	—	San Francisco	†China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 10	—	Vancouver	Grace Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Aug. 14	—	San Francisco	†Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. C
Sep. 12	—	Vancouver	M. S. Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June 7	—	Kobe	Awa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 7	—	Kobe	Kamo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 9	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 11	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 12	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 16	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 19	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 19	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 22	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

June 6	—	Scandinavia	Asia	Dan.	E. A. Co.
June 7	—	London	†Kitano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 9	—	Scandinavia	Siam	Dan.	E.A. Co.
June 10	—	London, Antwerp	Lt. de la Tour	Fr.	M. M. Cie.
June 10	—	Liverpool, etc.	Tokiwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 10	—	Hamburg, etc.	Tsushima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 12	—	London, etc.	†Nellore	Br.	M.M. & Co.
June 14	—	Hamburg, etc.	Tsuruga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 15	—	Amsterdam, H'burg	Batjan	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
June 17	—	L., A'dam, H'burg	Helenus	Br.	B. & S.
June 21	—	London, etc.	Inaba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 24	—	Liverpool	Euryades	Br.	B. & S.
June 25	—	Marseilles	†Porthos	Fr.	M. M. Cie
July 1	—	Bombay	Dilwara	Br.	M. M. & Co.
July 1	—	L., A'dam, H'burg	Elpenor	Br.	B. & S.
July 8	—	Genoa, M'lles, L'pool	Talthybius	Br.	B. & S.
July 8	—	Havre, Liverpool	Orestes	Br.	B. & S.
July 11	—	Marseilles	†Amazone	Fr.	M. M. Cie
July 15	—	L., A'dam, A'wtrp	Pyrrhus	Br.	B. & S.
July 22	—	Genoa, Liverpool	Demodocus	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 5	—	Havre & L'pool	Aleinous	Br.	B. & S.
Aug. 19	—	Liverpool, etc.	Bellerophon	Br.	B. & S.
Sep. 16	—	G. M. & Liverpool	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June 6	—	Foochow	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 6	—	Hongkong, Canton	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 7	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
June 7	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi	N.S.S.N. Co.
June 8	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 8	D.L.	S'tow, H'kong, C.	Hangsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June 8	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
June 10	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong, C.	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
June 18	—	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
June 21	—	Hongkong	Katori Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 26	—	Manila, Hongkong	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June 6	—	Tientsin	Yushun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June 8	3.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
June 8	—	Tientsin	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June 8	3.00	Vladivostok	Simbirsk	Rus.	R. V. F.
June 10	3.00	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June 12	6.30*	T'tau & Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S. M. R. Co.

FOR RIVER PORTS

June 6	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June 7	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
June 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang M.	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June 8	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
June 8	D.L.	Pukow	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
June 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wosang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 9	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
June 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
June 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
June 11	M.N.	Hankow, etc	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
June 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
June 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
June 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.

† CARRYING MAIL.
* A. M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT D.L.—DAYLIGHT

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, JUNE 6, 1920

High Water at Woosung Bar
(The night tides are higher than the day tides, they are about equal at 4 and 5 o'clock).
Approximate rise, at springs 4 1/4 h; at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at springs 8 1/4 h; at neaps, 7 1/2 h.

A.M. Time	A.M. Range	P.M. Time	P.M. Range
2h. 48m.	7ft. 6in.	3h 6m.	9ft. 6in.

High Water at Tungsha Lightship
(The night tides are higher than the day tides),
Approximate rise, 5 1/2 h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M. H	A.M. M	P.M. H	P.M. M
1	46	2	3

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
10 11 p.m.	8 41 a.m.	4h. 57m.	7h. 0m.	4h. 12m.	7h. 45m.

Mean Barometric Pressure at Shanghai
For June 29.73in
755.1mm.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

FOR CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.
S.S. "POYANG" ..... sails midnight, June 7th.
S.S. "LUENYI" ..... sails midnight, June 8th.
S.S. "WUCHANG" ..... sails midnight, June 9th.
Steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

FOR WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and PEKING via TIENTSIN).
S.S. "SHUNTIEN" ..... sails June 8th, 3 p.m.
S.S. "FENGTIEN" ..... sails June 12th, 10 a.m.
S.S. "TUNGCHOW" ..... sails June 15th, at 3 p.m.

FOR HONGKONG and CANTON via SWATOW and AMOY.
S.S. "ICHANG" ..... sails June 8th, direct.
S.S. "SUNNING" ..... (via Amoy) June 10th.
S.S. "CHENAN" ..... Via Swatow, sails June 12th.
Steamers connect at Hongkong with services to the Philippines, Indo-China and Australian Ports, also to Bangkok and Singapore.

FOR TSINGTAO.
S.S. "TEAN" ..... sails June 12th.

FOR NINGPO.
S.S. "HSIN PEKING" ..... at 4.30 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.
For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, etc., see "The Taikoo Shipping Gazette" or apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
French Bund.
Tel. Nos:
Passengers: Central No. 401.
Freight: Central No. 77.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO
AMERICAN STEAMERS
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. Ecuador	June 19	S.S. Colombia	June 26
S.S. Colombia	July 17	S.S. Venezuela	July 24
S.S. Venezuela	Aug. 14	S.S. Ecuador	Aug. 21

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

CARGO STEAMERS

	Due at Shanghai	Leave for San Francisco
EASTERN MERCHANT		June 23
ARCHER	June 22	July 12

ROUND THE WORLD SERVICE
For Singapore, Colombo, Mediterranean Ports and Baltimore.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
WEST CONOB ..... June
WEST MINGO ..... June 30
PANAMA SERVICE
Regular Sailings from San Francisco
MEXICO—CENTRAL AMERICA—PANAMA
BALTIMORE SERVICE
Sailings from San Francisco via Central America, Panama Canal, Puerto Colombia and Havana
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

CP OS
ATLANTIC RESERVATIONS
URGENT
Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine exact date of Atlantic sailing desired, prior to departure from the Orient. Traffic conditions on the Atlantic are as congested as on the Pacific. Atlantic reservations can be arranged by cable or letter for all passengers to Europe. Frequent sailings Montreal to Liverpool, London and Glasgow. Passage orders issued here with reservations endorsed thereon
DOMINION EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SOLD
PACIFIC SAILINGS

To Vancouver	To Manila & Hongkong
Emp. of Asia June	*Emp. of Russia June 18
Monteagle June 12	†Emp. of Japan July 12
Emp. of Russia July 3	*Emp. of Asia July 16
Emp. of Japan July 23	*Via Manila
Emp. of Asia July 31	† To Hongkong direct.

Freight Office: Cor. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Shanghai, Telephone, Central 181
Passenger Office: Palace Hotel 19 The Bund Shanghai, Telephone, Central 182
CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY
TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE
FOR SEATTLE
S.S. "EDMORE" ..... June 11th
S.S. "ICONIUM" ..... June 23rd
FOR PORTLAND
S.S. "MONTAGUE" ..... June 20th
Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. and Canadian Overland Points. For Freight and Particulars apply to
THE ADMIRAL LINE
JOHN J. GORMAN, General Agent
GEO. A. HEYBURN, Asst. Gen. Agent
Telegraphic Address: "ADMIRALINE."
53 Szechuen Road, Telephone Central 1471.

T. K. K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.)
Imperial Japanese and U.S.M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO
SHINYO MARU ..... June 20, 1920
KOREA MARU ..... July 18, 1920
FOR HONGKONG
All steamers of this company are thoroughly modern and up to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.
Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.
Railway transporation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.
T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings.
Telephone No. 3229.

LLOYD TRIESTINO
Fast Passenger Service, Regular Sailings for
Trieste and Adriatic Ports
taking cargo on through Bill of Lading to
Adriatic, Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports.
Next sailings:—
S.S. "PERSIA" about 15th July
* Carrying Passengers.
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
AGENTS
Union Building Telephone Central 1693

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT
Sailings From Shanghai
SUBJECT TO CHANGE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO
via Japan and Honolulu
S.S. "NANKING" (15,000 tons) ..... June 6
S.S. "NILE" (14,000 tons) ..... June 22
S. S. "CHINA" (10,200 tons) * ..... July 25
*Will not call Yokohama and Honolulu
FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
S.S. "CHINA" ..... July 12
S.S. "NANKING" ..... Aug. 9
S.S. "NILE" ..... Aug. 19
For further information regarding Passenger Fares, Sailings, Freight Rates, etc., apply to
J. P. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Cable address "CHIMAIL" Phone "Central 4773"
Corner Szechuen and Kiukiang Roads.

JAMES MAGILL & Co.
Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 21 Avenue Edward VII

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Portsaid, Marseilles, London and Antwerp:—

	Tons		
INABA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Seo,	June 21
KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. M. Nakamura,	July 5

EUROPEAN LINE CARGO SERVICE.

For London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, and Hamburg via ports:—

TSURUGA MARU ..	15,000	Capt. B. Takano,	June 16
TSUSHIMA MARU..	15,000	Capt. K. Teramoto,	July 5

For Marseilles and Liverpool via ports:—

TOKIWA MARU....	15,000	Capt. K. Shibuya,	July 5
AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Hirata,	July 15

AMERICAN LINE.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, and Seattle:—

FUSHIMA MARU ..	21,000	Capt. T. Irisawa,	June 19
KATORI MARU ...	19,000	Capt. E. Tozawa,	July 11

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

TOYOOKA MARU ..	15,000	Capt. S. Shiratori,	June 22

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe).

KASUGA MARU ...	7,000	Capt. S. Iriye,	June 11
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yoshikawa,	June 19
KOKURA MARU	5,000	Capt. S. Ito,	June 22

FOR JAPAN.

KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. M. Nakamura,	June 7
AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Hirata,	June 8

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Kishimoto,	June 9
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. T. Kusano,	June 12
KUMANO MARU ...	9,500	Capt. T. Sasaki,	June 16
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Shinohara,	June 19

FOR HONGKONG.

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Tozawa,	June 21

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG.

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Aug. 26

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Manila).

TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. S. Nishimura,	June 23
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. J. Kusano,	July 21
AKI MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shibata,	Aug. 18

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to
I. MATSUDAIRA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.

PUGET SOUND TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

SEATTLE-MANILA via SHANGHAI & HONGKONG

	WEST BOUND arrive Shanghai	EAST BOUND leave Shanghai
STANLEY		June 15
MAQUAN	June 11	July 12
WEST IVAN	July 9	Aug. 10

Operated for account of UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

For rates and particulars apply to

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY
AGENTS
53 SZECHUEN ROAD Telephone Central 944

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES, INC.

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON

S. S. "WYTHEVILLE" ..... June 20

FOR ROTTERDAM—ANTWERP

S. S. "WESTERN CROSS" .....Sails about June 20

Operated for Account of U. S. Shipping Board

For rates and particulars apply to

THE BARBER S.S. LINES, INC.
THE ADMIRAL LINE, Agents.
53 Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1471

STRUTHERS & DIXON
INCORPORATED

Amalgamated with
COSMOPOLITAN SHIPPING CO. NEW YORK — GREEN STAR LINE NEW YORK
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Due INWARD Steamer	Date	Sailing OUTWARD Steamer	Date
		West Himrod*	June 13
Eastern Trader*	June 10	Hathaway*	June 20
Hathaway*	June 10	Areturus†	July 14
Arcturus†	June 28		
Colorado Springs*	July 2	(If sufficient inducement offers)	

* San Francisco † Seattle

Through B/Ls issued to all Overland Points in U.S.A. and Canada

ATLANTIC & GULF PORTS VIA PANAMA SERVICE

Due INWARD		Sailing OUTWARD	
Canibas*	June 15	Canibas*	June 17
West Moreland*	June 20	West Moreland*	June 22
and Fortnightly		and Fortnightly	

* Baltimore † New Orleans

For rates, space or other particulars, apply to

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR THE FAR EAST, Shanghai, China.
L. EVERETT, Vice-Pres.

SHANGHAI OFFICE, 7, Jinkee Road. Tel. Central 2557.
J. S. EMENS, Agent

Telegrams "DIXSTRUTH"

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 5	Ningpo	Klangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June 5	San Francisco	Tancred	Am.	Dollar Co.
June 5	Swatow	Hunan	Br.	B. & S.
June 5	Foochow	Kienshin	Br.	M. & Co.
June 5	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June 5	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
June 5	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June 5	Pukow	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
June 5	Hongkong	Alaska Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June 5	Japan	Kitano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 5	Liverpool	Orestes	Br.	B. & S.
June 5	Hongkong	Hangsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 5	Chinwangtao	Shinon	Chi.	K. M. A.
June 5	Chinwangtao	Shawhsing	Chi	N.S.S.N. Co.
June 5	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 5	Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
June 5	Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.

P. & O., British India, Apcar, E. & A. S.S. Lines

(Companies incorporated in England)

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP
via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT

S.S. "NELLORE" June 14th
S.S. "KARMALA" June 25th
S.S. "LAHORE" July 7th
S.S. "DEVANHA" July 13th

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO
DILWARA July 10th

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT FROM HONGKONG
S.S. "ARRATOON APCAR" sailing from Hongkong about 3rd June.
S.S. "JAPAN" sailing from Hongkong about 14th June

FOR SYDNEY from HONGKONG
S.S. "ST. ALBANS" 21st July

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.
For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
AGENTS
24 The Bund, Shanghai
Telephones: General: Central 169
Passage: Central 2310
Freight: Central 2069

CHINA PACIFIC COMPANY

AGENTS FOR
Columbia Pacific Shipping Co.,
and
Sudden and Christenson.
Cargo Service between
Portland, Oregon and Shanghai, Tsingtao, Tientsin, and Dairen.

Sailings from China ports:—

S.S. WEST KEATS	about June 13th
S.S. WEST JESTER	about June 21st
S.S. WEST JESSUP	about June 23rd
S.S. WEST NAVARIA	about June 25th

Through bills of lading issued to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

For information as to freight rates, etc., apply to:—

C. L. Seitz,
General Agent
6 KIUKIANG ROAD, 4th FLOOR.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
(Subject to Alteration)
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Portsaid, Marseilles, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg.

	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*HAVRE MARU ...	15,000	H. Saito,	June 11	June 13

This steamer will not call at Marseilles.

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA, Japan ports, San Francisco, and Panama.

*ALASKA MARU ...	15,000	W. Miura,	June 4	June 6

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Victoria and Seattle) via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.

In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

FOR HONGKONG.

ARABIA MARU	18,000	T. Saito,	June 17	June 18

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tsingtao, and Dairen).

KOHOKU MARU	5,000	N. Tsubaki,	June 13	June 15

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

KEELUNG MARU ..	3,000	N. Kamizawa,	June 8	June 10

Those steamers marked* have no passenger accommodation.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, New Orleans, South Africa, Australia, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Tel. Nos. C. 4233, 4234 and 4235. Union Building, 4 The Bund.
O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside, Tel. Nos. East 208, 209 & 212
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date	From	Ships Name	Flag	Agents
Dec. 6	Chinwangtao	Indigirka	Rus.	R.V.F.
Jan. 21	Japan	Kitsue Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Mar. 19	Japan	Kiyo Maru	Jap.	Kaiyosha
Mar. 22	———	Chienan	Chi.	W. & Co.
Apr. 14	.....	Palembang	Br.	A.P. Co.
May 8	Vladivostok	Simbirsk	Rus.	R. V. F.
May 12	Japan	Naotetsu Maru	Jap.	
May 20	Port Wallut	Simferopol	Rus.	R.V.F.
May 21	Hongkong	Kwangtee	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 24	Hongkong	Erivan	Rus.	R.V.F.
May 25	Hongkong	Kwongsang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May 28	Hankow, etc.	Waishing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
May 28	Hankow	Meian	Am.	Socony
May 29	Chinwangtao	Lt. de la Tour	Fr.	M. M. Cie
May 30	Japan	Tosa Maru 10	Jap.	
May 31	Manila	Raritan	Am.	
June 1	Hongkong	Eurylochus	Br.	B. & S.
June 2	Los Angeles	Vinita	Am.	L.A.P.N. Co.
June 2	Seattle	Teonuim	Am.	Adl. Line
June 2	New York	Slavic Prince	Br.	S. Tomes & Co.
June 2	Dairen	Ieshin Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
June 3	Foochow	Shingping	Chi.	M. & Co.
June 3	Chinwangtao	Henrik	Nor.	K.M.A.
June 3	San Francisco	West Consb	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
June 3		Ryusho Maru	Jap.	
June 3	New York	Schodack	Am.	Adl Line
June 3	Liverpool	Helenus	Br.	B. & S.
June 3	Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi.	Customs
June 4	Hankow	Hanping	Chi.	H. Y. P.
June 4	Hankow	Tseangtah 2	Am.	C.I. & E.L. Co
June 4	Hongkong	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June 4	Foochow	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 4		Berwindmoor		
June 4	Hongkong	Lowther Castle	Br.	S. Tomes & Co.
June 4	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
June 4	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 4	Swatow	Holhow	Br.	
June 4	Swatow	Kwangse	Br.	B. & S.
June 4	Newchwang	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 4	Tientsin	Yushun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June 4		Satsuma	Am.	
June 5	San Francisco	Tancred	Am.	Dollar Co.
June 5	Swatow	Hunan	Br.	B. & S.
June 5	Foochow	Kienshin	Br.	M. & Co.
June 5	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June 5	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
June 5	Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
June 5	Pukow	Ichang	Br.	B. & S.
June 5	Hongkong	Alaska Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
June 5	Japan	Kitano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 5	Liverpool	Orestes	Br.	B. & S.
June 5	Hongkong	Hangsang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 5	Chinwangtao	Shinon	Chi.	K.M.A.
June 5	Chinwangtao	Shawhsing	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
June 5	Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
June 5	Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
June 5	Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 4	Wuhu	Daitoku M. 2	Jap.	M.B.K.
June 5	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 5	Hankow, etc.	Tehhsing	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
June 5	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
June 5	Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Am.	Socony.
June 5	Japan	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 5	Native Customs	Teli	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
June 5	Fremantle	Comeric	Br.	Dod & Co.
June 5	Tientsin, etc.	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
June 5	S. H'kong, C'ton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
June 5	Manila, H'kong	Waban	Am.	Adl. Line
June 5		Eurylochus	Br.	B. & S.
June 5	Tsingtau	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
June 5	Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
June 5	Tacoma, etc.	Africa Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
June 5	Ningpo	Klangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco		
Acme	May	1
West Wind	May	4
Korea Maru	May	6
West Cadron	May	21
Tascalusa	May	21
Venezuela	May	23
Satanta	May	25
China	May	26
Tenyo Maru	May	30
For Tacoma		
Justin	May	18
Javary	May	10
Africa Maru	June	5
For Seattle		
Suwa Maru	May	6
Toyohashi Maru	May	14
Kashima Maru	May	30
For Portland		
Coaxet	May	18
Wawalone	June	2
For Vancouver		
E. of Russia	May	9
Bessie Dollar	May	17
Empress of Japan	May	29
For New York		
C. of Colombo	May	9
Tsuyama Maru	May	11
Persian Prince	May	22
Radnor	May	29
Lima Maru	June	4
For London etc.		
Havana Maru	May	1
Nore	May	8
Tydeus	May	15
Mishima Maru	May	18
Glenade	May	23
Novara	May	23
Sado Maru	May	24
Delta	June	1
Teiresias	June	3
For Liverpool		
Ajax	May	2
Kamakura Maru	May	26
Idomeneus	June	1
For Copenhagen		
Asia	May	9
Peru	May	16
For Marseilles		
Armand Behic	May	9
Peiho	May	30
Cordilliere	May	30
For Genoa		
Wakasa Maru	May	3
For Trieste		
Africa	May	28
For Bombay		
Dunera	May	11
For Calcutta		
Takada	May	11
Arratoon Apcar	May	18
Japan	May	26
For Java		
Hwahting	June	4
Yannis	June	5
For Singapore		
Telemachus	May	22
Naneric	June	4
For Australia		
Tuscan Prince	May	6
Kidderpore	May	15
Comeric	June	5

Passengers Departing

Per C.M. s.s. Feiching for Foochow: Mr. L. Hodous, Yang Senye, Kwo Shang-hsien.

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia for Vancouver: Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Argent, Mrs. N. F. Ainsworth, Miss M. Arthur, Dr. (Miss) C. Bash, Mr. and Mrs. R. Bailey and family, Mrs. E. G. Beswick, Mrs. L. Blum, Misses R. M. Brittain, D. Bailey, M. E. Bender, O. T. Christiansen, S. M. Cook, A. L. Eden, G. A. Funk, R. Liddell, N. Little, F. R. Mead, A. C. Rawlings, L. L. Soule, O. B. Tomlin, F. R. Wilson, M. F. West, R. A. White, F. N. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Bradley, Mrs. Jas B. Cox, Mrs. E. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Dreher, Mr. and Mrs. Edw. Ezra and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Wilcox and family, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Elliot and family, Mrs. W. S. Fleming and daughter, Mrs. M. Fowler, Mrs. W. E. Gardner, Mr. Wm. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Gregory and child, Mr. and Mrs. V. Hansen and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Havel, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Haughwout, Mrs. L. A. Hills, Miss A. P. Hills, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Henkel, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Harvey, Mrs. L. C. and Miss E. R. Hylbert, Mrs. P. H. B. Kent, Mrs. Robt. B. Keesay, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lion, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. M. Leonard, and family, Mr. and Mrs. R. MacDonald and family, Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Marsh and family, Capt. J. McDowell, Mr. and Mrs. Edw. Nelly, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Pecock, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Potts and family, Mrs. M. J. Smith, Mrs. A. Sapphiere, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Shaw, and family, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Twogood, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Trimble and family, Mr. and Mrs J. G. White, Mr. and Mrs. H. Warman, Mrs. W. E. Zucker, Messrs. T. H. U. Aldridge, S. Albrt, S S. Bent, J. L. Buck, R. E. Buchanan, W. L. Carney, S. David, E. M. de Villa, L. Everett, S. A Fryer, W. F. Fox, F. A. Fairchild S. C. Fels, H. G. Gardner, A. S. Gold, H. F. Henningsen, A. H. House, A. Klauber, C. McCosiln, T. R. Moorehead, E. A. Welsen, S. S. Nazor, N. Nahmmacher, D. C. Olman, D. Poletti, Louis L. Raynor, J. C. Rockwell, S. P. Sanger, W. Sachs, Harold V. Smith, F. J. Seaman, Ch. Stone, J. B. Shotts, W. B. Walker, Geo. Young.

Shipping Items

The P. and O. s.s. Karmala from London, was expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong left Chefoo for Shanghai on Friday.

The P. and O. s.s. Kildonan Castle from London, was expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday afternoon and is due here on June 8.

The P. and O. s.s. Nellore is expected to leave Kobe for Shanghai on June 9.

The C.M. s.s. Klangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsintah left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday night.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai yesterday.

The I-C. s.s. Wosang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Newchwang and Dairen tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Kingsing is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Tientsin, Dairen and Chefoo tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Esang is expected to arrive in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow on Thursday.

The B.I. s.s. Gregory Apcar left Calcutta on May 30 and is due in Shanghai on June 20.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tean will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo Maru from London, left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday and is expected to arrive at the Wayside Wharf about noon today. She sails for Kobe on Monday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Hero (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Nanking is due to arrive at Woosung from Hongkong this morning and the tender with inbound passengers is expected to arrive at the Customs jetty between 9 and 10 o'clock. The Nanking sails for San Francisco and ports this evening and the tender with outgoing passengers and mails will leave at four o'clock this afternoon.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chenan will leave Tsingtau for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano Maru arrived in Shanghai from Japan yesterday and will sail for London and ports at daylight tomorrow. The tender with passengers will leave the Customs jetty at five o'clock this afternoon.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru left Moji for Shanghai on Friday and is expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf today.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Maru will leave Nagasaki for Shanghai today and is expected to arrive at the Wayside Wharf on Tuesday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru will leave Moji for Shanghai tomorrow and is expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf on Wednesday.

The M.M. s.s. Porthos will sail for Marseilles and ports on Friday, June 25, at 5 a.m. sharp. Passengers may embark directly at the S.M.R. Whangpoo Wharf from 9 a.m. on Thursday.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia arrived at Woosung yesterday afternoon and will sail for Japan ports and Vancouver, B.C., today. The tender Alexandra with outgoing passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 9 o'clock this morning.

P. & O. s.s. Banca which left Shanghai on April 1, arrived London on the June 12.

P. & O. s.s. Karmala from London, left Hongkong 6:30 p.m. Friday and is expected to arrive Shanghai on Monday morning, the 7th instant.

P. & O. s.s. Devanha from London, is expected to leave Colombo on June 5 for Shanghai.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails on board the C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia will leave the Customs jetty at 9 a.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the C.M. s.s. Nanking will leave the Customs jetty at 4 p.m.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

Tuesday, June 8, 1920

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs jetty at 3 p.m.

Friday, June 11, 1920

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 p.m.

Vessels Due

Chekiang, *Tientsin*	June	12
Chenan, *Tsingtau*	June	10
Chikugo Maru, *Japan*	June	9
Chungking, *Hankow*	June	14
Esang, *Hongkong*	June	10
Feiching, *Foochow*	June	4
Fengtien, *Tientsin*	June	9
Hsinchi, *Foochow*	June	7
Hsinfung, *Hankow*	June	11
Hsinkong, *Tientsin*	June	6
Hsinming, *Tientsin*	June	8
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo*	June	6
Hsintah, *Hongkong*	June	6
Hwahlee, *Hankow*	June	12
Hwahta, *Hankow*	June	6
Klangfoo, *Hankow*	June	12
Klangteen, *Ningpo*	June	8
Klangyu, *Hankow*	June	7
Kamo Maru, *London*	June	6
Karmala, *London*	June	7
Kasuga Maru, *Japan*	June	8
Kianghsin, *Hankow*	June	8
Klangyung, *Hankow*	June	14
Kingsing, *Tientsin*	June	7
K. Castle, *London*	June	8
Kumano Maru, *Japan*	June	13
Kutwo, *Hankow*	June	9
Loongwo, *Hankow*	June	13
Luenyi, *Hankow*	June	6
Monteagle, *Hongkong*	June	12
Nanking, *Hongkong*	June	6
Nellore, *Japan*	June	11
Ngankin, *Hankow*	June	10
Omi Maru, *Japan*	June	6
Omi Maru, *Japan*	June	6
Pakling, *Liverpool*	June	10
Sakaki Maru, *Dairen*	June	12
Shantung, *Hongkong*	June	12
Shengking, *Hankow*	June	12
Shuntien, *Tientsin*	June	6
Sinkiang, *Hongkong*	June	14
Suiwo, *Hankow*	June	6
Sunning, *Hongkong*	June	7
Tatung, *Hankow*	June	12
Tean, *Hongkong*	June	10
Tuckwo, *Hankow*	June	10
Tungchow, *Tientsin*	June	13
Woosung, *Hankow*	June	11
Wosang, *Newchwang*	June	7
Wuchang, *Hankow*	June	7

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Klangteen from Ningpo: Miss Parson, Mrs. Robbins, M. Lawrence.

Per C.M. s.s. Klangwah from Hankow: Miss MacDantar and children.

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang from Hankow: Mr. Prior.

Per C.M. s.s. Klangyung from Hankow: Mr. Innocent.

Per I-C. s.s. Luenho from Hankow: Miss Edgar, Messrs A. E. Jones, A. U. Kovalsky, Capt. Hetherington; from Nanking: Mr and Mr. Virtey.

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia from Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Brush, Mr. and Mrs. Tung Kong Un, Miss E. Neilson, Mrs. A. and Miss A. Mackenzie, Miss G. Raeburn, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Skinner and infant, Mrs. F. C. Holl, Mrs. Long, Misses D. Mackenzie, Pun Hang Nong, D. J. W. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Tsz Yok Lun, Messrs. Chan Duck Chee, G. A. Colclough, Dhe Kum Chen, C. H. Godfrey, W. T. Hutchison, C. Humphreys, Chang Yuet Fung, Ling Glen Yung, C. Noll; A. G. Remedies, W. E. Sherman, Ta Bon Liong, A. R. Vanuball, W. D. Bonner, Carl Crow, C. V. Driscoll, V. Farzee, C. P. Grant, H. C. Godfrey, R. Klegin, Ka Sat Hing, Me Kwan, A. A. Richardson, W. G. Smith, Ng Kee Su

Business and Official Notices

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

AUCTION INDEX

MONDAY, June 7th.—Excellent Household Furniture and Sundries in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

WITHOUT RESERVE

On Wednesday next, June 9th at The Nanking Road Jetty

noon sharp

The Houseboat "NIRVANA"

A fine roomy boat with flat upper deck 30'5" x 9' 11" Length over all 55' 10" x 11' 7", drawing approx 1' 2". Large Room 12' 5" x 9'6" upholstered pull out settees Spring mattresses, Brass mosquito rails, Sideboard, Cupboards and lockers, Flush Lavatories fore and aft. Electric light installed, Interior enamelled white with Oak panelling Tables, Curtains, Carpets, Good Kitchen range, Meat safe, Ice chest and requisites including all awnings Yuhloes etc., etc., an excellently fitted up boat and to be sold

Without Reserve

Now on view off Hospital Jetty, Nanking Road Jetty from 9 a.m. morning of sale.

WEDNESDAY, June 9th.—Sundry Sound and damaged cargo in godown at 2.30 p.m.

MONDAY, June 14th.—Superior Household Furniture and Effects at 207 Avenue du Roi Albert.

MONDAY, June 21st.—Superior Household Furniture in flat over Messageries Maritime's office 9 French Bund at 10 a.m.

At an Early date.—Wines and Provisions, etc., in Salesroom.

During the Summer months, or until further notice, the offices of the Consulate-General will be closed to public business between the hours of 12.30 and 2 p.m.

EDWIN S. CUNNINGHAM,
American Consul-General.

Shanghai, June 3rd, 1920.

30006

S. S. Kingsley & Co., Shanghai.

SHIELD BRAND PRODUCTS

We specialise in American and European Papers of all kinds. Shield Brand Kerosene, Oils, Dyes, Paints, Wax, Indigo, Paste, etc.

Agencies throughout Northern China.

Inquiries invited for all kinds of China Produce and Manufacturers.

Head Office—122 Szechuen Road
Shanghai
U. S. Post Box 620
President, Mr. S. S. KINGSLEY.

Fresh Butter

"DAISY"
BRAND

and

"MEADOW"
BRAND

in one-lb pats
may be obtained from
all leading stores

These Brands of finest quality Fresh Butter are supplied *daily* to all leading Storekeepers.

FRESH, PURE & DELICIOUS

Outport Orders may be sent to

GEDDES & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS
5 Peking Road. Tel. 346.

Whangpoo Conservancy Board

Notification No. 99.

Tenders for Various Materials.

Tenders are hereby invited for *Rope, Paints, Cleansing Material, Lubricants, Oil Fuel, Chemicals, Metals, Tools* and *Sundries* for the Board's plant and works to be delivered to the Board's Yard at Chang Wah Pang at the end of this month and for the supply of *Steel* for six months from 1st July to 31st December, 1920, to be delivered as per instructions.

Particulars of requirements and list of materials required can be obtained at the Office of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, 6 Kiukiang Road.

Tenders should state the manufacturer of each article, must be marked on the cover "*Tender for Material*," be addressed to the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, and must be sent in before noon, June 11th, 1920

The Board does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender, and reserves the right to place the contract for any separate article with any one of the tenderers.

HERBERT CHATLEY,
Acting Engineer-in-Chief.

Shanghai, 5th June, 1920.

30069

SHANGHAI LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION

Ladies' Doubles Championship.

By kind permission of the Committee, the final round of this event between

Mrs. C. D. Pearson and
Mrs. J. E. Murray
and
Mrs. J. Elmore and Miss Peterson

will take place on the courts of the Country Club on Wednesday, June 9, at 5 pm., weather permitting.

All those interested are invited to attend.

A. H. GEORGE,
Hon. Secretary.

30068

IMPORTANT NOTICE

A French lady, shortly returning to Paris, is establishing a mail order business for the purchase of lingerie, millinery, dresses, etc.

A good buyer with discriminating taste. Has excellent connections.

Correspondence invited.
Address box 1016.

30055 THE CHINA PRESS

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 25

ARRIVALS

Piper Heidsieck
PIPER SEC AMERICAIN 1914
Champagne. (Reims)

Heidsiecks
MONOPOLE (RED TOP)
Champagne (Reims)

Heerings
CHERRY BRANDY
(Copenhagen)

Cusenier's
CREME DE CACAO
(Marseille)

LOITEN'S
AQUAVIT (10 AAR)
(Kristania)

United Distilleries
OLD LIQUEUR GENEVA
Dutch Gun (Schiedam)

Telephone 2021
GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that from and after June 7, 1920 CARAVEL COMPANY, INC. (N.Y.) has closed its offices at Shanghai, China, and no one has authority to sign for Caravel Company Inc. in Shanghai.

Frank P. Rab announces that his employment as Asst. Manager for China for the Caravel Company Inc. ceases herewith.

30059

NOTICE

The CARAVEL COMPANY of Shanghai Head Office at 13 Kiukiang Road will be pleased to assist as far as possible in helping to adjust any matters that may be pending between the Caravel Company Inc. (N.Y.) and firms or individuals in Shanghai. Any arrangements arrived at on such matters will be subject to confirmation by the Caravel Company Inc. at New York, N.Y.

(signed)
FRANK P. RABINOWITZ
(F. P. Rab.)
Manager.

30059

Excellent Storage Godowns!

The undersigned beg to announce the completion of their three modern storage godowns conveniently situated on Kwang Fu Road, north side of Markham Road Bridge and near to the Shanghai Nanking Railway Goods station. For convenience of loading goods onto and unloading from boats, a well constructed jetty has been provided on Soochow Creek, in front of the godowns.

Our terms are reasonable and our service will be to your entire satisfaction. Your storage business is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to

The Sing Tong Godown Company.
The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.,

30061 General Managers.

STRUTHERS & DIXON INCORPORATED

NOTICE

During my absence from Shanghai, the interests of the Company throughout the Far East will be under the charge of Mr. C. S. Holmes, Assistant General Manager.

L. EVERETT,
Vice-President.

30074

The Hongkong Mercantile Co., Ltd.

Importers, Exporters & General Merchants.

We have this day established a Branch Office in this Port, under the management of Mr. Frederick A. Sindeband, at No. 1A Jinkee Road.

THE HONGKONG MERCANTILE CO., LTD.,
(HONGKONG)

Shanghai, 7th June, 1920.

30070

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 27

FOR AMERICAN, BRITISH AND CHINESE

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)
SHANGHAI

ALL MAKES OF

TYPEWRITERS

FOR SALE AND HIRE

Underwood, Model 5
Remington, Model 10
Oliver, Models 7 & 9
Standard Fox
Baby Fox Portable
National Portable
Corona Portable

"National Portable"
In Travelling case $54.

REPAIR WORK
Year Contracts a Specialty

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone Central 4778 — SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT — 22 Nanking Road, Shanghai — Cable Add. Mackbauck

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The Stewart

SPEEDOMETER

is the choice of all motorists who want a speedometer that they can be sure is accurate and dependable

Distributors and Service Station for China of Stewart Products

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

SHANGHAI ROWING CLUB

A Smoking Concert will be held at the Clubhouse at 9.00 p.m. Friday, June 11th, for the presentation of prizes won at the Spring Regatta.

MEMBERS FREE.
Non-Members (Guests of Members) $1.00

30066

DODGE & SEYMOUR (China), LTD.

During my absence from Shanghai Mr. Lloyd Bland will be in charge of this office as acting general manager.

W. B. HAUGHWOUT,
General Manager.

June 5th, 1920.

30065

BARBOUR'S
LINEN THREADS
TWINES AND NETS

For Prices
Apply to your Import Merchant

LOMBIO
CURES
PILES
Prickly Heat, Eczema, and all Skin Troubles.

LOMBIO gives immediate relief from the intolerable itching, irritation and pain, stops bleeding, draws out the heat from the inflamed tissues and effects a permanent cure

To be obtained from local agent

Shanghai Dispensary
24 Foochow Road, Shanghai

Sole Proprietors:
LOMBIO COMPANY,
15, New Ft. Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

New stock has now arrived

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent, from four to six-roomed house unfurnished, or to share a flat, no children. Apply to Box 1015, THE CHINA PRESS.

30051 J. 6

COUPLE, without children, want furnished or unfurnished house in western district or French concession, for short or long term. Apply to Box 968, THE CHINA PRESS.

29965 J. 8

WANTED to rent house, French concession. Occupation November 1st, one year lease. Apply to Box 854, THE CHINA PRESS.

29943

SITUATIONS WANTED

EMPLOYERS; Simplify the "Man Wanted" problem by training your own employes for more responsible positions. We have 287 complete courses of practical training. Encourage employes to study in spare time. Ask us to tell you about our "Employers' Co-operative Plan." Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, Chinese P. O. Box No. 1.

AMERICAN LADY, thoroughly competent, desires good position as stenographer or secretary. Good references furnished. Apply to Box 1020, THE CHINA PRESS.

30063 J. 8

GENTLEMAN, middle aged, now in South China, excellent experience in South China products export, accounts, shipping, insurance, wishes to change position. Please apply to Box 1021, THE CHINA PRESS.

30064

YOUNG MAN, with thorough knowledge of correspondence, bookkeeping and general office work, desires position. Speaks Chinese fluently. Best references, moderate salary. Outports no objection. Apply to Box 1024, THE CHINA PRESS.

30072 J. 12

Let the Y.M.C.A. EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT help you find the right man for the next vacancy in your office. Fifteen years' experience, hundreds of satisfied employers. Address Employment Secretary, Mr. C. C. Hsu, 120 Szechuen Road, or 'phone C. 5200.

30054 J. 11

AMERICAN lady, married, desires position in insurance office. Clerical work, two years experience in United States. Apply to Box 1006, THE CHINA PRESS.

30034 J. 6

WANTED Musicians immediately for a theatre orchestra. State previous experience and particulars to Box 1011, THE CHINA PRESS.

30045

BOOKKEEPER, with American and English system of accounting, desires position. Highest of references. Apply to Box 994, THE CHINA PRESS.

30003 J. 6

AMERICAN, married, good all-round mechanic, desires position as steam fitter. Sober and industrious; immediate position required. Apply to Box 997, THE CHINA PRESS.

30009 J. 6

AMERICAN, married, capable of taking charge of godown or assisting in that capacity, requires position. Apply to Box 998, THE CHINA PRESS.

30009 J. 6

YOUNG MAN (married) with 12 years experience in import, export and shipping firms in the Far-east, speaks Chinese fluently, desires responsible position in any capacity. Capable of taking charge of a department, disengaged 1st June. Moderate salary, best references. Please apply to Box 878, THE CHINA PRESS.

29729 J. 6

MISCELLANEOUS

A YOUNG American gentleman, with a view to improving his conversation, would like to be received as a paying guest in a private French family. Would also be willing to give attention to the English conversation of any members of the family except very young children. Best references given. Apply to Box 1025, THE CHINA PRESS.

30073 J. 6

WANTED, one or two couples, Europeans, to join tennis set in Hongkew Park. Apply to Box 1022, THE CHINA PRESS.

30067 J. 6

WHO is willing to lend Tls. 1,000, to a lady against first-class security and interest? Repayment in monthly terms. Apply to Box 1009, THE CHINA PRESS.

30044 J. 8

WANTED immediately, double-berth cabin for America, M. $50 premium will be paid for suitable accommodation. Please apply to Box 1014, THE CHINA PRESS.

30050 J. 8

APARTMENTS

Connaught House
8 Quinsan Gardens
Board—Residence
Apply
MRS. G. POLLOCK.

TO LET, with board, from 1st July, large well furnished room with bath, suitable for two bachelors or married couple. All modern comforts Telephone, garage and stabling. Apply to Box 1026, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, well furnished double room with bathroom attached, hot and cold water, suitable for married couple or two bachelors; full board. Apply 18 Quinsan Gardens.

30056 J. 6

FRENCH FAMILY desires one or two paying guests. Comfortable home, good district. Apply to Box No. 944, THE CHINA PRESS.

29565

TO LET, furnished permanently bedroom, verandah, bathroom, no board, also bedroom, vernadah, dining-room, kitchen 1st July to September, 9 Ezra Road, top flat.

30032 J. 6

LARGE furnished room with board, hot and cold water, telephone. Apply 49 Bubbling Well Road.

30026 J. 6

TO RENT, near Hongkew Park, immediate occupation, five rooms, bath, kitchen and servants' quarters in a new house. All conveniences, screens, flush closet, etc. Rent Tls. 75. water, taxes and light supplied. Apply to Box 1005, THE CHINA PRESS.

30024 J. 6

A large bedroom, suitable for two bachelors or a married couple, very moderate rental. French family, in good part of French concession. Apply to Box 1001, THE CHINA PRESS.

30013 J. 6

TO LET, two rooms, western district, suitable for married couple; all modern conveniences. Tennis lawn, stabling, garage, telephone, etc. Apply to Box 993, THE CHINA PRESS.

30002 J. 10

TO LET, well-furnished rooms with board and all conveniences at 78 Bubbling Well Road, telephone West 1473.

29982 J. 11

TO LET, rooms with board. Mrs. M. Mohrstedt, Tsingtau.

30017

TO LET, very nice furnished room with bathroom attached and full board, 34 Markham Road.

29990

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, by two American bachelors, one large furnished or unfurnished room with modern bathroom, breakfast and dinners. French concession, use of Tennis court and Telephone. Apply to Box 1019, THE CHINA PRESS.

30062 J. 8

PROFESSIONAL

ENGLISH lessons given by experienced lady teacher either day or evening. Reasonable terms. Apply to Box 961, THE CHINA PRESS.

29954

LESSONS in commercial coding given by expert codist. Apply to Box 1017, THE CHINA PRESS.

30057 J. 8

A well-educated Chinese wishes to teach foreigners in Mandarin, Shanghai dialect and Chinese languages every day. Salary reasonable. Apply to G-G 11 Mandalay Road.

30033 J. 11

YOUNG French lady with knowledge of Chinese local dialect and Mandarin language, is willing to give English or French lessons to Chinese ladies. Apply to Box 981, THE CHINA PRESS.

29981 J. 9

WELL-educated lady will give music lessons at private homes or her own house, near French Municipal School. Has good practice and recommendations. Terms moderate. Apply to Box 985, THE CHINA PRESS.

29989

SITUATIONS VACANT

MEN WANTED who desire to learn Architecture, Mining, Civil, Mechanical, Electrical, Steam Engineering, etc. To begin studying only necessary to read simple English. We teach you entire profession from first lesson in Arithmetic. Request explanation of our method. Office 15A. International Correspondence Schools, Chinese Post Office Box No. 1.

WANTED, thoroughly experienced stenographer for large Shanghai firm. Please apply stating age, nationality, experience, and salary desired, to Box 1023, THE CHINA PRESS.

30071 J. 9

WANTED, experienced Chinese amah for boy six years old. Apply to Box 1018, THE CHINA PRESS.

30060 J. 8

WANTED, soap-boiler, no choice regarding nationality. Address Mr. Borodin, 55 Meadow Road, Tientsin, China.

29863

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, godown of 1800 square feet near Bund and Nanking Road, ground floor. Taels 110. Apply to Box 1012, THE CHINA PRESS.

30047 J. 8

TO LET, one office room in central district, moderate monthly rental. Electric light and ceiling fan already installed. Complete, excellent office furniture for sale at reasonable price. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 1003, THE CHINA PRESS.

30010 J. 4

TO LET, bright, airy offices just completed. Apply, stating number of rooms required, to Box 1002, THE CHINA PRESS.

30018 J. 6

OFFICES to let near Bund, four very large rooms, immediate occupation. Apply J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

29944

OFFICE, ETC., WANTED

WANTED, 3,000 to 4,000 sq. feet of office and show-room space on 1st or ground floor. Centrally located. Apply to Box 1013, THE CHINA PRESS.

30048 J. 11

EXCHANGE AND MART

HUPMOBILE Five passenger "A-One" condition, never driven by chauffeur, demonstration by request. Apply to Box 1027, THE CHINA PRESS.

PRICES reduced on sharpening safety razor blades. Only three cents each for single and four cents for double blades. Send your old blades to Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop, 120 Szechuen Road.

30075

WANTED to purchase second-hand Excelsior motor-cycle, twin cylinders, 1919 model. State condition and price to Box 1008, THE CHINA PRESS.

30037 J. 6

FOR SALE, International Savings Society Bond, 9 months paid. $85 or nearest offer. Apply to Box 1010, THE CHINA PRESS.

30040 J. 8

FOR SALE, one .351 automatic rifle, one 12 ejector shot-gun (Webley Scott), one .38 Colt's automatic, one thoroughbred setter, nine months old. Apply to Box 1000, THE CHINA PRESS.

30014 J. 6

FOR SALE, Hupmobile, five-seater, almost new, all accessories including loose covers, chauffeur's summer uniforms, etc. Apply to Box 996, THE CHINA PRESS.

30008 J. 6

FOR SALE, Douglas, 2¾ h.p. twin-cylinder motor-cycle, very fine machine, in excellent condition. Price Tls. 300. Apply to Box 999, THE CHINA PRESS.

30010 J. 6

FOR SALE, a beautiful town-car, coupe, absolutely new. Long chassis, six-cylinder, 40-50 h.p. Buick latest model, with five wheels, luxuriously upholstered and in perfect running order. Owner having gone home, will sell 25% below cost price. Apply in writing to R. de Ruffe, 69 Rue du Consulat.

30005 J. 10

Do "Fine Feathers Really Make Fine Birds"?

The Entirely Unique Experiment to Discover Just How Far the Art of Fashion Can Turn Ugliness Into Beauty--- and How It Worked Out with the Courageous But Homely Girl Who Volunteered for the Experiment

A Picture of an Applicant and What She Wrote.

"I may not be a girl but I am a very ugly young woman—I mean in looks. My business associates have dared me to send this to you and enter my features for your $100 ugly girl prize. I therefore enter this photograph as the homeliest girl and handsomest cat in the world."
—Miss King.

THE homeliest girl in New York is wanted to act as a model. We wish to demonstrate that the millinery art can transform plain young women into beauties. $100 will be given to the young woman selected. Apply Retail Millinery Association of America, Room 812, No. 1270 Broadway.

THAT curious advertisement recently appeared in the New York newspapers and the astonishing discovery was made that there are no ugly girls in New York—at least, none who will admit it in exchange for a $100 bill.

The advertisement was an effort in good faith to find a highly unattractive young woman, a person so mortally ugly that there would be no dispute as to her lack of charms. And then an experiment was to be performed.

The advertisement was placed by representatives of the New York milliner and the plan was to demonstrate the truth of the old maxim that "Fine Feathers Make Fine Birds." Of course, everybody knows that a woman looks better "dressed up"—that is admitted. But how far can the art of the milliner go in making an ugly woman seem rather attractive? Was there a list of tricks and devices, of optical illusions, of color effects, etc., which could be applied in a practical way to overcome Nature's mean tricks and present to the world an ugly woman so camouflaged that she could pass as rather good looking?

In the great City of New York little or no response came to the advertisement. A few handsome girls sent their photographs, evidently hungry for a compliment. A few rather homely girls applied and were happier when they were told they were not ugly enough—happier than they would have been if they had qualified as "the homeliest girl in New York," and walked home with the $100.

Then the advertisement was published in Boston. But no New England girl came forward who met the requirements. Then they tried Philadelphia, and there they secured the prize winner.

The annual convention of the milliners of America met in the big ballroom of the Hotel Astor and Vice-President Mayer addressed the sea of faces and the gentle murmur of rustling silks:

"Ours is something more than a trade—it is an art. It is well for an artist to have natural talent, but even gifted persons may learn from study and from the experiences of others.

"And, like the medical profession and the scientific experimenter, we have a duty to the public. The physician safeguards the health, the scientist, the mechanical welfare and the milliner the personal attractiveness of the individual. And if the doctor and the scientist must study to perfect himself, so, also, must the milliner.

"It is an old adage that 'fine feathers make fine birds.' Is this really, literally true? And if it is true, it is the milliner who arranges the 'fine feathers' and creates the 'fine bird.'

"As one of the educational features of our annual convention here we have arranged to make a practical demonstration of the truth of the adage that fine feathers, as a matter of fact, can be made to produce a fine bird from a most unpromising specimen.

"And now, fellow members," said Mr. Mayer, bowing gallantly toward the far edge of the platform, "I shall present our young friend from Philadelphia. New York and Boston were unable to supply us with the needful material for our demonstration, and it is to Philadelphia we are indebted for this young lady who stands before you now. Our young friend will now withdraw to the dressing room, and under the skilful ministrations of our —our—what shall I call them?—our 'Committee of Transformation,' will be improved in appearance; to what degree of improvement we shall very soon know."

As the Philadelphia prize winner stepped from the platform the photograph (A) above was taken. And in fifteen minutes the "Committee of Transformation" reported ready to bring back their subject for the inspection of the convention. The young woman stepped forward and the 1,700 milliners applauded as they examined the "transformed" girl and the photograph printed above and marked (B) was then made.

What had happened behind the stage was more interesting than what the audience had witnessed. The ugly girl, escorted by a young employe from the Pennsylvania Station, had arrived back stage at the Hotel Astor. The young employe removed his hat, nervously passed his voluminous handkerchief over his face and whispered to the three milliners who awaited her: "Impossible, nin't she? It can't be done."

"Why not?" asked Miss Miriam Baslogue, the chairman of the transformation committee.

"But her eyes—she's cross-eyed! You can't do anything about that, can you?"

"Eezee," said a Frenchwoman who was visiting in this country and had lent her aid.

"You shall see," said Miss Baslogue, the chairman. "Now please go away for a little while."

They directed a waiting hairdresser to arrange her hair in loose, becoming waves. They helped her into a gown that showed the lines of her figure. They clasped the pearls about her neck.

And then they faced the problem of the crossed eyes. Two pairs of hands met in draping her veil. They arranged it so that it should fall in a V, the point being near the middle point between her eyes.

"Now, then," commanded the Frenchwoman. "She is not as homely as Mlle. Polaire."

Two pairs of hands busied themselves with the veil. Taste and the instinct for beauty guided the four pairs of deft fingers. It was not enough that the lace fall in a soft V. It must acquire definiteness. It must be a sharp, challenging point that would interfere slightly with the wearer's vision and focus her eyes upon it.

Gently they slapped the lace flat upon the forehead.

"Eef we could only peen it!" sighed the Frenchwoman.

"Millinery wire will serve the same purpose," said Miss Baslogue.

They twisted the wire and beat upon the plain one's brow with determined palms. It was as though they were driving a nail into her tortured forehead. Finally they secured it where they wished it, so close to the crossed eye that the oblique sight focussed itself upon it.

The model looked straight ahead and slightly upward.

The cross-eyes had been cured, at least in so far as the beholder knew. The illusion of straight sight was perfect.

Miss Baslogue, who is the designer for a New York milliner, said: "We were not discouraged when we saw the girl. We saw that her skin was average. That was something to be thankful for. At least it wasn't bad. If it had been bad we would have dressed her in a color to attract the eyes away from her skin to the gown.

"We selected for her a gown that showed the lines of the figure. That is one of the first principles of beauty in dress.

"When the ugly girl came to us she was dressed to the chin. Clothes were huddled about her neck. We stripped away all this superfluous cloth and bared her neck. Instantly there was a signal improvement. Baring the neck and shoulders makes the head look smaller and more aristocratic.

"We put the pearls about her neck because pearls seem a part of the skin. The relation between them is reciprocal. Pearls are good for the skin and the skin is good for pearls. It is well known that pearls turn dark when they are not worn.

"We selected a black hat for the same reason we chose a black dress. It flung the skin into relief, bringing out its ivory tones. A light weight, filmy hat is more beautifying because more softening than one of heavier material.

"To the problem of the cross-eyes we applied knowledge borrowed of much experience with suiting attire to the person. We had observed that when a person of normal sight looks at an object placed in front of him, and close between the eyes, he looks and is for the moment cross-eyed. We had all noticed that the reverse is true. If a cross-eyed person looks at something in front of and especially a little above the eyes the vision is corrected. For the time the cross-eyes are straight. So we arranged the veil in a V and pressed it upon her forehead by means of a tiny, invisible wire. We asked her to look at it. In that way we removed, for the time at least, the most serious drawback to a woman's looks. As she stood before the convention her misfortune was temporarily overcome. It was, of course, a trick.

"Another defect we corrected by psychological means. When the young woman came to us she was hopless. She thought and said: 'What's the use? I'm here to make a hundred dollars and get some new Spring clothes. But nobody can do anything with me. I know it. You know it.' We combated that idea. 'You will look very charming,' we assured her. 'We will stake our reputations on it.' Her poor head lifted a little at our words.

"Our confidence inspired her a bit. When she saw what a change had been made by the dressing of her hair her face glowed. No hair is hopelessly homely. It is a matter of arrangement. Dress her hair becomingly and no woman is quite plain. We got her into the dress and put the pearls about her neck. The spirit of adventure stirred in her. Unconsciously she took the pose the dignified dress demanded. We put on her hat and draped and wired her veil. She took one look at herself and went proudly out to face the audience from which she had shrunk. She had the deep, unshakeable confidence of one who knows she is looking well.

"We peeped out at her, as we had done when she made her sorry first appearance. Then she had walked in a huddled, ungainly way. That was because she was wearing too many clothes. Her individuality was smothered in them.

"We looked at each other with the air of conquerors. For we had helped her. By us she had conquered. Had we achieved a miracle? We had. The miracle of freeing the individual. The secret of good dressing is individualism.

"It sounds strange to say that women can learn a lesson in dressing from men. An ugly man dresses with the utmost plainness. Only a pretty woman can afford to wear showy, much-trimmed gowns or gaudy hats."

One little remark had attracted the ear of the writer—what about Mlle. Polaire?

"Oh, yes!" replied the visiting French milliner. "Polaire claims to be the ugliest woman on the French stage. I think her claim has not been disputed. Well, we studied Mlle. Polaire's natural gifts of ugliness and gave it up! We 'transformed' her, yes, but by the simple trick of covering up, blotting out all of her features except her eyes."

Much of human nature was revealed by the search for an ugly girl. Characteristic letters were received from the applicants. Wrote one:

"'I am sending you the picture of myself, the homeliest girl and the handsomest cat in the world." But the association decried certain marks of beauty in her and declined the modest candidate. Another girl wrote: "I am very plain looking. I have brown hair and gray eyes. What could be homelier? I am not desirous of the clothing, only the money, for I am to be a student of an art school and I do need that hundred." A Boston girl wrote hastily: "I think I am terrible homely. I hope you will think so. I read your advertisement for a homely girl to try on hats. Now, do you really want a homely person or will a plain one do? Can you make any kind of a person look good in a hat? I find it very hard to get a hat that improves me. It is mostly the other way. I have had the experience of being laughed at more than once." Writes another: "This is the first time I have ever known a homely girl to have a chance at any good thing. I am glad. For surely you will agree that there may be charms, even though one does not possess beauty. And we homely girls certainly do feel slighted at times.

A Pennsylvania country girl wrote naively: "I am not exactly ugly, but when I have an old hat on I look awful. In a new hat of good quality I look like a different girl." A Roxbury, Mass., girl writes pertly: "What girl on earth, do you imagine, would want to admit that she is homely for $100, a new Spring gown and several hats? Not for millions of dollars. You don't know human nature."

One girl whose offer to pose as the ugliest model was declined because she was pretty went out joyfully: "I didn't want your old prizes anyway; I only came on a bet."

Before——and——After!

A—Mary Dean as She Was Before Being Taken in Hand by the Milliner Experts. B—As She Appeared When "Transformed." The Cast in the Eye Was Corrected by Letting a Little Flap of Veil Hang Down Just at the Right Angle for That Eye to Centre Itself Upon It and So Be Straightened.

Mlle. Polaire.

"Polaire claims to be the ugliest woman on the French stage. I think her claim has not been disputed. Well, we studied Mlle. Polaire's natural gifts of ugliness and gave it up! We 'transformed' her, yes, but by the simple trick of covering up, blotting out all of her features except her eyes."

Wedding Dresses for the June Bride

by Lady Duff Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York City, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

A Smart Bridesmaid's Dress of Taffeta Trimmed With Satin Flowers

Another Bridesmaid's Gown of White Satin and Marquisette.

A Charming Wedding Dress of Satin, Net and Pearl Beading. (*"Lucile" Model.*)

By Lady Duff-Gordon (*"Lucile"*)

From My Paris Studio.

As June approaches the world is interested in the roses and brides of that most poetic of the months.

With the approach of the June bride one hears the rustle of her wedding gown. It is a gown that gives us cause for much thought. Since it is the most important gown of her life, the bride should give it much thoughtful consideration. It is not a robe which one may order impulsively, for at her wedding it is expected that a girl will look her loveliest. Yet we often see a bride who, save for the exalted look of happiness on her face, looks less attractive than usual at the wedding ceremony. The reason for this is that the gown may not have been well chosen for her type; and the further fact that white satin, the favorite building material for a bridal gown, is a "trying" fabric. There are only a few types to which it is essentially becoming. They are the pronounced blonde and her antipodal type, the striking brunette. Only those of regular features are beautified by the proximity of the chaste, ice-like material.

Yet, since white satin is the accepted material for the bridal robe, there should be some means of compromise with conditions. Life is made up, as you have been told, of compromises. The compromise with white satin is the introduction of much lace or a great deal of tulle or net. The presence of these soften its severity and render the snow colored bridal gown beautifying to any wearer. Tulle, net and lace are of universal becomingness.

The wedding gown displayed on this page is a resplendent combination of white satin, net and pearl beading. The satin is arranged in folds about the bodice and waist line. The skirt is bouffant, of panier-like effect, but draped closely about the ankles. A narrow apron of the pearl beading decorates the front of the gown. The shoulders are draped in the same pearl embroidered net. The long square train is also trimmed elaborately with the pearl embroidery. The long, full veil is attached to the hair at the side of the head so that, flowing from the side of the head, it does not hide the beauty of the sumptuous embroidery on the train.

The other figures show smart bridesmaids dresses. That on the upper left hand of the page is made of taffeta trimmed with satin flowers. The leghorn hat of the popular rolling brim is faced with satin and trimmed with small ostrich feathers of contrasting pastel shades.

The other bridesmaid gown is of white satin and marquisette, with insets of lace. The belt line is marked in front by a small velvet bow on one side and a cluster of flowers on the other.

What Well Dressed Women Wear

By ANNE RITTENHOUSE
(N. Y. Sun and Herald)

Frocks intended for the afternoon are picturesque. There is a sharp line of demarcation between the easy going gown intended for informal usage and the rather ornate coquettish one that women choose for social affairs held under the roof.

This absorbing subject offers a strong temptation to swing out of the definite path of describing gowns into the broad highway of discussion concerning the usage that should govern gowns.

There is much to be said concerning the growing tendency, emphasised by experience, to separate apparel into distinct little groups at the beginning of each season.

Careful women have done this since they began to buy clothes. Careless women, those who are temperamentally inclined to buy according to color and cut, material and novelty, are apt to go through the season with clothes that are seldom used and a temper that is strained to the breaking point because of the anxiety occasioned by trying to decide what to wear for each important opportunity that offers itself.

In an interview with Mme. Paquin one day in Paris she brought out the interesting fact of a severe difference between the French and American method of buying clothes; as Mme. Paquin is a woman of the world as well as an artist, her opinion was interesting because it embraced the psychology that governed the two sets of women.

She said that the American, even when poor, bought more recklessly than the French woman who was rich; that she saw beauty in a gown and insisted upon constantly asking if it was the newest style; she did not seem to know exactly where and how she would wear it. Its novelty, the fact that it was French and the price were the things that governed the purchase.

FRENCH WOMAN DIFFERENT

The French woman, continued Mme. Paquin, bought a gown with as much deliberation as though she were choosing a piece of antique furniture or an Aubusson tapestry; her first statement when she sought a frock concerned the occasion on which she was to wear it; the French woman divided her clothes into definite groups, even though she could only buy three costumes, one of each kind.

They showed anxiety over the suitability of the frock for the hours during which it was to be worn and tried the color of the material in the sunlight or electric light according to the time of day it was to be in evidence.

"The French woman has the activities of her life scheduled and knows how each year is to be divided," said Mme. Paquin, "and she approaches the change of the season with concentration on her clothes. These are never bought in a haphazard fashion. She puts the dressmaker to endless work and consideration of details before one frock is decided on; she takes several weeks to complete her seasonable wardrobe and the milliner, the dressmaker, and the corsetiere are called into consultation."

Mme. Paquin was asked if this was not annoying to those who served the French woman and why should not the French apparel makers prefer to serve careless Americans?

FRENCH METHOD APPROVED

"We approve of the French method," she said. "The American, not knowing exactly what she wants nor why she wants it, gets through her shopping quickly, but often finds fault with it afterward; she complains about her gowns, their unsuitability to her life and activities; feels they are unattractive, the color is not becoming, and the cut and fashion of the frock does not blend happily with American life when she attempts to wear the gown in her own country."

"She should have studied out these things beforehand," continued the woman who had studied women's minds when they were buying clothes. "If the Americans were more discriminating in the beginning and put the dressmaker and milliner to a greater effort to please, and beyond all if the American would only bring to the purchase of clothes a well defined, definitely expressed idea of what she wants, those who work for her would be better pleased.

"The French woman is apt to buy one-third or one-fifth of the gowns bought by an American woman. In these she makes no mistakes. She would not think of ordering half a dozen gowns in a morning's shopping, for she would not have the vitality, the shrewdness, or the leisure to give to the complete working out of the details.

"The American woman who orders recklessly does not want to give time to consultation, and she is somewhat rebellious over fittings. She feels that dressmakers should do everything after she agrees to pay the price, whereas the French woman will not permit the dressmaker to do everything and is insistent upon several fittings. She brings to the subject of clothes rare taste and information and she proposes to see that each hundred francs she spends are returned to her in full value.

"The result is that the French woman can then dismiss her clothes from her mind until summer changes into winter, or the other way around. She has left no detail of each costume unfinished. The hat, wrap, veil, shoes and even stockings are carefully chosen and assembled for each gown and her mind is free from turmoil and anxiety so that she enjoys her clothes."

The American, therefore, as a reporter sees it, spends ten times the amount of money that is spent by the French woman and rarely gets the result. Why? She does not match the accessories to the gown. She pays a high price for a frock, then picks up a hat with the hope that it will serve every gown and suit she owns, and it does not serve any one of them well; she buys a wrap without working out its relation to the rest of her clothes; she buys shoes that are in the fashion or to appeal to a whim or fancy of that special morning.

To sum it up, the French woman takes all the time necessary in the beginning to save herself time and anxiety in the future. The American is impatient of giving time or deep consideration of details in the beginning and she reaps an aftermath of anxiety and discontent.

She has the cleverness to perceive that she does not bring organising ability to the purchase of her clothes, but she continues to run around like a squirrel in a cage. She does not redeem the defects of one season.

When a woman approaches the arrangement of her spring wardrobe she should determine that it is better to divide her dress allowance to cover a one piece frock or suit for the street and a frivolous gown for the hours spent under a roof.

Economy or necessity may suggest the usage of one frock or suit for all day hours, but this scheme is wrong. It is not easy to dress correctly for shopping at 11 o'clock. Mme. Paquin, by the way, added that the American was the only woman in the civilised world who demanded a gown which would serve for church and a card party. This may not seem as delightfully amusing to as many American minds as to the French mind, which could not conceive of a woman "making a costume" for mass.

There were times in the sartorial history of America that women regarded church at 11 o'clock as a place in which to wear their loveliest hats and frocks; this stretches back to Colonial days. Old pictures of Philadelphia show women coming out of the churches with gallants waiting to escort them home, and the clothes worn were fit for afternoon gayety. Many costumes were as coquettish and ceremonial as those worn to the Assembly Ball.

The crush of great cities broke down this custom of dressing elaborately for church. Women of fashion saw that it was in better taste to dress so they would not be conspicuous when Sunday in America took on something of the Latin holiday spirit and was given over to crowds in search of recreation. The Puritan spirit which regarded the Sabbath as a day set apart for quiet, departed.

Today one does not need a brilliant afternoon frock for church except in small communities where the habit of making a costume for religious service is still in good taste, but one does need gay frocks that have a picturesque atmosphere and a touch of coquetry. The necessity for these is greater in spring than at any other season. The cloth frock, the homespun tailored suit do not appear sufficiently gay for any social occasion that is held under a roof when the weather is warm and the sun is shining.

TRANSPARENT FABRICS FASHIONABLE

See to it, therefore, that you make a sharp distinction between street and house frocks this season, and ponder well over what you want and what you need before you go out to buy.

Let the hot weather gowns take care of themselves. These will have to be decided in accordance with vacation days.

The few weeks until June demand two types of costume—one that is somber, one that is dark in color, simple in arrangement, cool but not transparent, and another costume that is transparent, in a bright color that is not Oriental, but which is decidedly ornamental.

One costume serves for every kind of occasion in the open, the other serves for every occasion under roof during the day, and its use can be stretched to the evening when a formal costume is not needed.

The choice of the former is one of inclination and temperament; it is whether you are guided to a suit or a gown.

A cape goes with a frock, according to the present inclination of fashion, and it should be the type that will serve in summer as well as spring, with sport clothes as well as the simple dark frock which is to give immediate service.

The average dressmaker will always offer a cape with a frock. Much of the glory of the costume lies in it. Ingenuity and artistry are combined this season to make capes brilliant, to draw the attention of all women so they may desire them for their own. Of that subject more another day.

The choice of fabrics for suits is limited as it is for frocks. Serge gabardine, heavy silk jersey and a thick weave of crepe de chine are offered for inspection and selection. Thin homespun, soft English suiting, sharply ribbed poplin and serge are offered for suits.

Satin plays a small part this season. It is used as a foundation more often than as a surface fabric. Taffeta takes its place for the evening and faille for the afternoon.

When one arrives at the time to choose an afternoon frock it is astonishing to find that there is greater variety in its cut and arrangement than in its fabric.

Georgette crepe, voile, taffeta and crepe de chine tumble over one another on the counters and in the salons of the dressmakers, and no apparel maker arises to offer anything more novel.

How Odor Travels

The rapid propagation of smells noticed in the open air appears due entirely to currents, since in small tubes, where currents do not exist, the rate is found to be very small. Experiments along this line were first undertaken in England by Prof. Ayrton, and additional data have been reported in this country.

With ammonia diffusing through a tube a meter and a half long, over two hours elapsed before the smell could be detected at the other end of the tube. Using different lengths of tubing, it was found that the time required for the diffusion of the smell was roughly proportioned to the square of the length. Ammonia and hydrogen sulphide were used for these experiments. The presence of ammonia could be detected chemically at a point in a tube after about the same time as when the sense of smell was used for a detector. The rate of propagation of the smell of ammonia was not markedly different when this had to pass along the same tube either horizontally or vertically upward or vertically downward. With camphor, however, while the rates horizontally and downward were about the same, the speed upward was about twice as great. The smell given to iron and brass by rubbing these with the fingers was also tried, but gave no definite results.

MISSOURI WEATHER

The frequent rains recently have made us appreciate what an old lady from Arkansas said about us once after a visit up here. When she made up her mind to go home she remarked: "Well, yer see, honey, it's this here-away: In Missouri when it starts to rain it never quits, and when it turns dry it never rains no more, and when it clouds up the sun never shines, and when it does git clear you never see a cloud again, and when it gets hot it never turns cool, and when it once gets cold it never warms up no more."—Clinton (Mo.) Democrat.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL.

A FANCY DRESS FRIENDSHIP.

"I WISH," said Helen, as she gave her hair a final pat, "that I could get hold of a really decent costume for tomorrow night. This Jazz affair is getting dreadfully tired. And every other girl in the room is wearing its twin sister."

A pretty rose-and-grey Pierette who was adjusting her right shoe nodded reflectively.

"M'm" she said, "But it is no good worrying. It's a bore not being a plutocrat . . . I say Helen . . . just look there!"

The two girls gazed fascinated at a woman who had just slipped off her cloak. She wore a delicious eighteenth century costume of mauve satin over a sprigged petticoat. A white powdered wig set off her softly glowing face and a patch was perched naughtily in one dimple.

"Isn't she exquisite?" whispered Helen. "I think those old-fashioned things are enchanting . . . and original these days! Come along, Mabel . . . they're waiting for us."

. . . . . .

It was a very depressed Helen who changed her shoes in the dressing-room after the dance. Her costume was rumpled and torn, and a large stain was visible on the front.

"I *can't* go to the 'Excelsior' in this tomorrow night" she confided to Mabel. "I'll have to tell Guy I've got a headache or something."

"Poor old girl" sympathised her friend. "I've only this one fancy dress and I haven't a sou in the wide. Oh, I say, I was introduced to that lovely creature . . . she's a Mrs. Beauchamp. She's asked me to have tea at her flat tomorrow . . . here she is . . . I'll introduce you too."

. . . . . .

The following afternoon Helen and Mabel were having tea with Mrs. Beauchamp. It was a charming room, and though the weather was warm, a small wood fire burned clearly in the grate.

Mrs. Beauchamp's appearance by daylight had given both girls something of a shock. Her frock was pretty, her complexion beautiful, but the lovely wig of the previous night had given place to her own hair, which was lank full and straight. Though she seemed young there was already more than one grey streak in her locks. She looked almost plain.

"I'm glad you liked my frock," she smiled, in answer to a remark of Mabel's . . . "But it always depresses me so. I do wish I lived in the eighteenth century, or that wigs were the fashion now-a-days. I *can* camouflage my horrid hair any way by daylight! Have another cake, Helen, they're *real* cream. Forgive my being frightfully rude, but could you tell me where you get your hair waved? Or is it natural? Because I was admiring it all the time at the dance."

Helen laughed.

"Can't afford to patronise hairdressers," she answered, "and it isn't natural. No, I just use *silmerine*." She finished as if that explained everything. Mrs. Beauchamp knitted her brows.

"Silmerine?" she inquired "I'm afraid I'm very ignorant. What is it? Where do you get it? What do you do with it?"

"One at a time," laughed Helen. "It is a rather nice smelling colourless liquid. You can get it from any chemist's. You just damp your hair with it, put in slides where you want the wave . . . and, voila, ze curls . . . "

"But that's too wonderful," exclaimed Mrs. Beauchamp. "Do you have to use it every day?"

"Oh, no . . . the effects last for some days. And the queer thing is that the more you use silmerine the less often you require it. It seems to coax the hair into natural waves that stay in of their own accord."

"If my hair weren't so odiously thin and streaky," said Mrs. Beauchamp, "I would rush out this minute and buy a bottle before I have another sandwich. But my grey locks would look too ridiculous in waves. Shall I buy a bottle of peroxide or Condy's fluid and turn my few remaining hairs a bright gold or red?"

"Mrs. Beauchamp," put in Helen, "I'm going to reveal a horrid secret. A little while ago I found some grey hairs on my own head. Mabel's fair; she won't go grey so soon. So I got a packet of *tammalite* and dissolved it in bay rum, and put it on the faded parts with a clean little brush. It was wonderful the way that it gradually brought back the color to my hair."

"How lovely," exclaimed their hostess. "Yes, I really must try that. Tammalite, you said, didn't you? By the way, a lot of people I know are using *boranium* as a hair tonic, but so far, I haven't tried it. Do either of you know if it's any good?"

"Any good?" chorussed the two girls . . . "Why, it's the only thing . . . "

"I mix it with bay rum——"

"You can use eau-de-cologne, I believe——"

"Its the most priceless stuff——"

"My hair's grown heaps thicker since I used it."

"Good gracious," interposed Mrs. Beauchamp . . . "I suppose I shall have to use it too. I'll put it down with the tammalite. What do you shampoo with?" she asked, "you've both got such glorious hair."

This time Mabel answered . . . "Oh, the usual . . . *Wallax*, you know."

"Stallax?" I don't seem to know it. Is it some special preparation?"

"I don't think so," replied Mabel. "It is quite ordinary stuff, I believe. You can buy it in ¼-lb. tins from most chemists. But it makes the most lovely shampoo; it lathers gorgeously in any water and your hair dries quickly after it and looks so soft and bright. My own hair always gets so dry and brittle after a shampoo of any kind that I always massage my scalp with olive oil before washing it."

"That's awfully nice to know," said Mrs. Beauchamp . . . "really, I'm most intensely grateful to you two girls. I've been envying your hair."

"And we've been envying your complexion," said Helen . . . "I do wish I had nice pink cheeks like yours, and I don't like the idea of rouge."

"*Powdered colliandum*," said Mrs. Beauchamp, in a dramatic whisper . . . "just a trifle . . . harmless . . . indetectable . . . any chemists . . . used it for years. By the way, Helen, didn't you say something about wanting a fancy dress for the 'Excelsior' dance tonight? You wouldn't care to borrow my rig-out, I suppose? It's just your size, and I know it would suit you."

"Mrs. Beauchamp," said Helen, "you're one of the best."

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OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE

-:- Calico No Money-Saver For Women -:-

Feminine Contingent Is At A Loss To Meet Overalls Half Way—How French Solve Problem

—(New York Times)

Overalls for the men—but what for the women? How can they avoid the prices that terrify?

That is another story, for cottons cost what was once considered a high price for silks. The suggestion is that women join the economy movement in a body and wear calico frocks, but as a matter of fact that word calico is a revival from the past when that material was actually cheap, when it was used for kitchen aprons and romper suits for children. Today when you go to the counter for cotton goods a glib salesman says, "One dollar and fifty cents a yard," and if you are experienced you know he is making no mistake. Then he adds: "You had better buy it now, for the next shipment will be very much higher in price."

There is another grievous objection to calico for economy dressing, and that is its disposition to attract and accumulate the dirt, to show quickly the ravages of a city life. What about the price of laundering or of a washwoman by the day? Has any one considered this awful side of the question when suggesting the homely calico as a means of breaking high prices? How the laundryman would flourish! He would know prosperity that has not been his lot since starch was relegated to the back-ground many years ago. Out would come his stiffening processes and up would go his prices until there would be no hope in the land for the poor woman who, in her effort to save money, was wearing seven clean calico dresses in a week and staying in bed on Sunday while they were "done up," as the lingo has it.

EXTRA COST OF LAUNDRY

The plainest dress known to woman is the nurse's uniform. In the old days, when the details of living were more or less accomplishable, the laundering of one of these simple costumes used to cost 25 cents—40 cents for a dress uniform. Now the minimum figure is 75 cents, and there seems no way of reducing this figure. We have hailed the silken undergarments and the wash silk blouses with fervor because of their adaptability to an electric iron within the confines of a living space ever so small, but none of that road to saving would be possible if the mandate were in favor of calico.

No, the calico frock would not be a money saver. It would be a money spender. So, what are you going to do about it? Women must be in the fashion. If the fashion is war work and uniform dressing, then they do that with a will. But if it is ruffles and frills they are there in all their glory. Now that it is time for money saving, what can an adequate answer be?

Well, there are lots of ways of saving money and accomplishing really efficient economy in dress without departing from the prescribed lines of fashion and without looking like a poor relation. Good sense comes in handy. The moving of a few brain cells on the subject of dress can accomplish wonders unbelievable to the average observer who has studied Fifth Avenue prices until all hope has fled.

We have heard of French style all the years of our lives, and we have heard of French economy, but in this country it has seldom occurred to us to couple the two. Somehow we think of their economy as connected with food and we do not stop to apply it to their achievements in the matter of dress. Yet the Frenchwoman displays her economical instincts more in the matter of her superior dressing than she does in any other way. She does not go unadvisedly forth, as do so large a proportion of the women of this country, and buy a frock which she happens to like at the moment, only to find, when she thinks matters over, that another sort of garment would have been much more to the point. No; she studies her subject with all the absorption of a student, she travels from shop to shop finding out where the best values lurk, she knows her own color scheme with unfailing science, and she does not depart from her established rule; she knows what the dress requirements of the coming season will be, and she buys her clothes to cover those demands and no others; she is not a creature of circumstance in this matter of dress; she is a thinker of real depth of understanding and breadth of vision.

FRENCH WOMEN'S SYSTEM

Herein lies her economy. She has the thing worked out a system, and, because of her foresight in planning, high prices do not eat into her soul—she is more or less pitted against them. Of course, the average Frenchwoman brings the art of her own handiwork to bear upon the making of her clothes—a hand-made collar, a bit of exquisite embroidery, a touch of real lace—bits that go to give a hundred-dollar look, for which we pay enormously in this country. But, you say, American women do not know how to do these things. Could there be a better time to learn? We cry to develop an art of our own. Here is the opening of necessity. We can still be feminine and charming if we will only pull out from their hiding places our God-given gifts of stitching. The little things take but a minute or two now and then of spare time.

All this talk of economy is very much in the air and built upon theory, but, coming down to a matter of actual fact, there are women in New York who are not troubled by the high prices of dresses. They met the problem half way; they sidestep the dangers of hundred-dollar figures; they snap their fingers in the face of the bugaboo of price, and they are not the worst dressed of their sisters by any means. You would be surprised if they could be arrayed before your eyes, for most often they are the best looking in matters of clothes. It does take thinking, it does take study, and it does take time, but the time can be "off time" and the stunt can be a real pleasure, for there is no woman living who does not enjoy the matter of dress when she gets to thinking about it really. Else why do we dress so consistently and so charmingly? It is our natural instinct, and we might as well let it express itself more beautifully and more fully, especially when we have such a noble duty to perform as outdoing the doughty profiteer.

One of the smartest dressmakers on the avenue has sent a designer to girls' boarding schools all through the last Winter to give lectures on the art of dress. This may look, on the surface, as a well-thought-out scheme to sell his own creations. But underneath that surface conclusion lies a very real value to the consumer. It is in knowing the subject that one finds efficiency and economy. As in every other mortal experience, a knowledge of the thing one is doing removes its difficulties and evaporates the terrors connected with it. The fault of American women in the mass is that they do not understand dress, they have never put their minds to the subject, and, as far as can be casually observed, they have shown no intention of so doing. It is time they woke up. There has been too much whining and not enough decided action.

FOR THE AVERAGE WOMAN

Take the average woman—and it is this type that we are considering when we talk of overalls and calicoes. She is the largest proportion of our population, and she it is who worries most over the high prices. The lower class which arrays itself in cast-off clothes of the better circles and the richer class which dresses in the latest freak creations, no matter what their figure of sale, they need have none of our time at the present writing, but the great middle class deserves the opinion of an expert, and they can, doubtless, benefit by the knowledge of some one who has studied the problem if they will use their ingenuity. The thing has not as yet become cut and dried. It is up to the women to make it so—to refuse to buy bad values and styles. In other words, they must insist upon establishing a standard of their own instead of wandering into the stores to lay themselves open to the wiles of the first profiteer they happen to meet.

An all-the-year-round suit is the best investment in the world, for the average woman, as the foundation for her wardrobe. It can be in the best of style and made of the best material, and the cost will not be more than the cost of two suits for Spring and Fall would have been when times were more easy on the purse-strings. The prices of fine woolen goods are high, but the money can be concentrated and the suit made from the minimum amount of material. If one buys it ready made, the profiteer somewhere along the line gets the benefit of the saving in yardage. Examine the average ready-to-wear suit if you need any corroboration of this statement. Its trouble is that it usually saves material in the wrong places, and the ultimate effect is ludicrous.

Then there is the top coat—It makes the suit wearable for Winter weather, and it acts as a covering for the cooler days of Spring over the dresses that are thinner and can be made by "little dressmakers." That, too, is expensive, but the expenditure can be concentrated and one coat made to serve the purposes of two or even three of a more blessed day. All this has been said to the working girl and to others who were, in their own fields, seeking economical ways. Its rule is absolute, and many of the "best dressers," with reputations for their art, have built their reputations on the principle. Back to the Frenchwoman again—that is the way she dresses. That is the principle upon which she bases the art for which she has become famous. A Frenchwoman noted for her clever dressing was heard to say that her principle lay in having one ultra smart suit each year and then varying it with myriads of hats, colored and plain, large and small. In this way she achieved an effect that was ever new and fresh.

ECONOMY PLUS STYLE

Added to the simple foundation of suit and top coat, there can and should be a well-made silk dress, plain and of dark color. There should be an evening dress of simple construction (so that it can stand many seasons of redraping and fixing). On this plan economy plus style can be achieved, and it has been done over and over again by those who know how. You can't do it by wandering aimlessly, picking up what happen to strike your fancy of the moment, without regard for quality or form or lasting lines.

The movement for economy has passed the joke stage. There are signs of its becoming very real, and not the least of these is the fact that wholesalers, those guides of popular American taste, have begun to advertise frocks that will help to reduce the high cost of living. One manufacturer of more than usual talent and forethought has even thought of featuring the overall dress of denim in simple overall fashion. It sounds sort of harsh and unresisting, and from the fashion standpoint would bring tears to the eyes, but it will find its audience because of the absolute need for something of the sort.

Other manufacturers are trying to meet the requirements of the hard-pressed buying public. For instance, there is in the market a combination dress which consists of a pleated skirt, of silk or any other material, with a separate long-waisted blouse. This means that the same skirt will do for any number of blouses, and that the costume will be suitable for any number of occasions, all according to the variety of blouse which happens to accompany it. The skirt is hung on a washable foundation of white silk which can easily be detached and cleansed, and this little trick does away with the necessity of either a waistline or corsets. Two difficulties usually lying in the way of the separated skirt and waist. It is a fact that this type of dressing has been adopted as an economy measure by many well-gartered women in years past—persons who would never be accused of trying to save the pennies. It has another advantage in that the costume can be compressed into small space. A week-end is no trouble at all in company with the trick outfit.

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Morocco Leather Dressing Case, Lined Watered Silk, complete with Silver-Mounted Engine-Turned Toilet Requisites.
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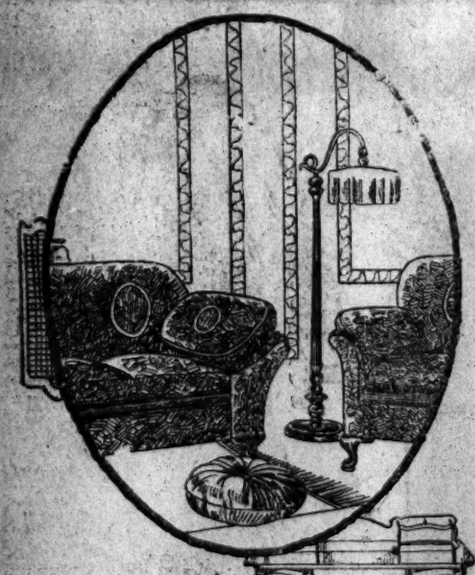

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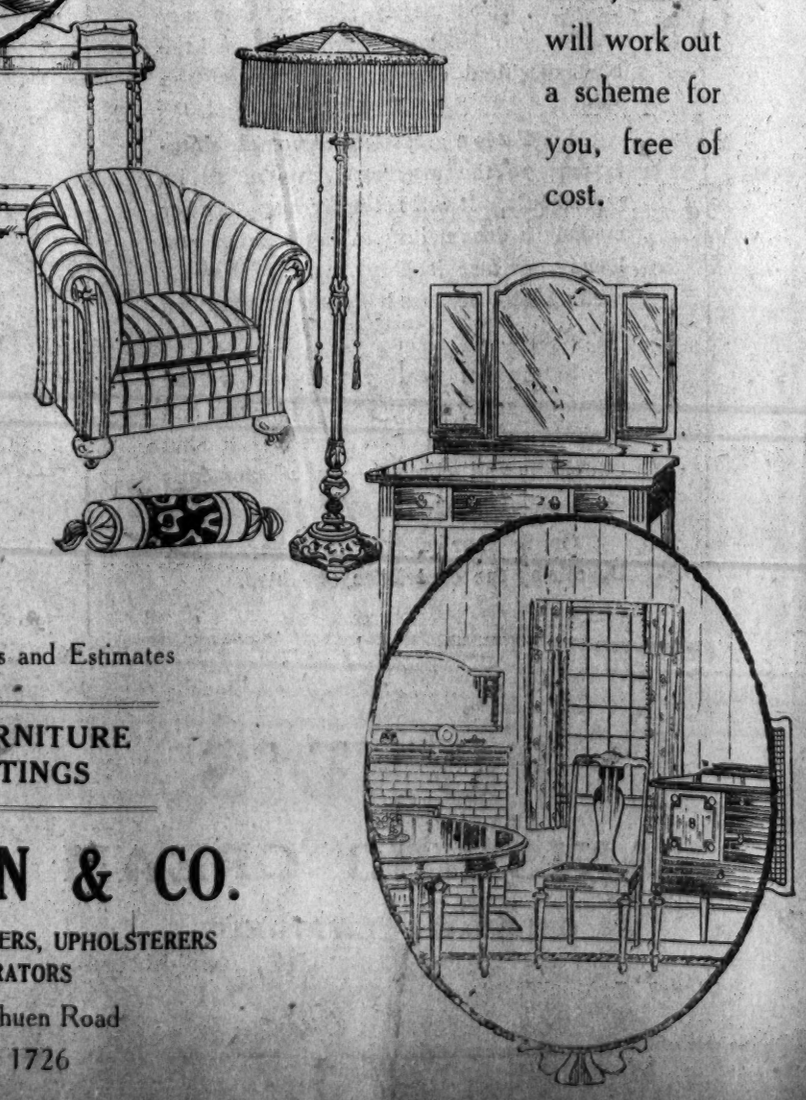

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At half the cost of Cream!

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In the special Libby process rich, fresh cream is first carefully selected and tested for butterfat content. Then half the moisture is evaporated and nothing added.

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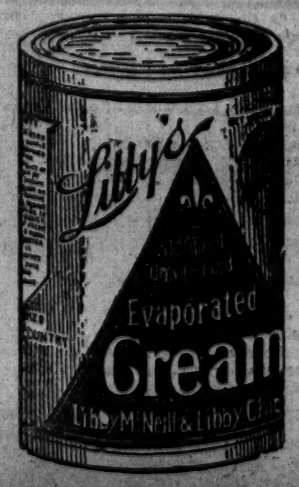


AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JUNE 6, 1920

FUELISER MAKES POSSIBLE USE OF LOW-GRADE FUEL

It Will Remain Exclusive Packard Principle For The Next Year At Least

When the invention of the fueliser was announced to a group of the leading engineers of the United States at a recent meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers it created a sensation, for hardly a man in the audience had not been faced with the difficulty of starting a cold motor with low-grade fuel, and the fueliser promised a solution of the vexing problem.

Colonel Jesse G. Vincent of the Packard factory, of which he is chief engineer, and whose association with the design and development of the Liberty motor made his name famous, made the announcement.

SCARCELY GET ENOUGH FUEL

With the price of gasoline going up, it is a problem for many to get enough fuel, and with the quality going down the other problem of making it burn efficiently in a cold motor is perhaps more perplexing.

The fueliser is simple. It is a piece of piping, a spark plug and a small inclosed gasoline torch. As soon as the motor begins to revolve under the impulse of the starter the fueliser generates heat in the chamber, which surrounds the intake manifold, and within a few seconds the wet vapor of gasoline and air is dried out into a gas which is ready for complete combustion as soon as it reaches the explosion chambers of the cylinders.

It is automatic in its action also and works only when the engine is not developing enough heat of itself to dry out the fuel and stops as soon as it is no longer needed.

FOR AIRPLANE USE

Its application to commercial aviation will doubtless make that type of transportation much more safe, as it will overcome the danger that arises when an engine refuses to start again after planing down from high elevations. At such times the motor not equipped with a fueliser is very cold and the fuel will not properly vaporise, much less become a combustible gas, but all of the time that the power is shut off from an aviation motor the fueliser is maintaining a high temperature around the intake manifold so that the instant the throttle is opened the fuel is changed into a gas ready for instant ignition in the engine.

Tested under the severe conditions of a motor chilled with snow which completely smothered it, the Twin-Six engine started instantly. Complete response to the accellerator was obtained in a few seconds, where under such conditions it would be necessary to warm the motor up several minutes if it had not been equipped with the fueliser.

As the device is a Packard patent, and the Packard facilities for manufacture would be inadequate to supply all of the fuelisers that would be used to advantage, it will remain an exclusive feature of Packard cars for the next year at least.

Obadiah Elliott Bit His Tongue In 1800

Obadiah Elliott bit his tongue back in 1800. Now Obadiah bit his tongue because, during a ride in one of the carriages of these early days, he exhibited a rare carelessness with that appendage in the heat of a conversation with a friend.

When the carriage landed in an unusually bad spot in the road, Obadiah was expounding one of his pet theories. The jolt traveled up through Obadiah's spine. His jaws snapped together with a click. Unfortunately his tongue happened to be between his teeth.

Obadiah made up his mind he'd have to improve on the riding qualities of that carriage or bar talking while driving. So along about 1804 Obadiah came to bat with the first patent elliptic spring. The invention created so much excitement among the road-jolted public that Obadiah was awarded a gold medal by the Society of Arts of London for his invention.

WASN'T THE FIRST

Now Obadiah wasn't the first of his time to appreciate the need for improved riding qualities in the vehicles of those early days. As early as 1668 the fate of the vehicle was in doubt and all because it was a case of hang on keep your mouth shut, grin and bear road jolts. In that year one Dupin saved the vehicle when he invented two elbow springs for the popular vehicle of that time, the brouette, which in English means wheelbarrow, a Sedan on two wheels.

Dupin's springs were placed beneath the front and attached to the axletree. These springs were the first of steel to be used. Before that body carriages had been hung on straps attached to bars of steel, but the uncertainties of life in the vehicles so balanced made a change for better or for worse necessary. Edward Knapp was the inventor of this strap and spring combination. So it is easy to understand why Obadiah's invention of elliptic springs proved a sensation.

PECULIARITIES ELIMINATED

The feature of Obadiah's invention was that it eliminated the heavy wood and iron perches and cross beds made necessary by the peculiarities of strap suspension. And with Obadiah's invention really started the development of steel springs.

The straight or elbow elliptic, the regular curved and the reversed curved spirals, the single coil, the full three-quarters and semi-elliptic, the transverse elliptic, the cantilever, full, three-quarters and semi-types, the platform and compound springs followed each in their order and in various combinations. So that the last century might well be recorded as the spring age. More has been accomplished for easy riding in the 100 years just passed than in all the centuries before.

Springs of course are not as old as vehicles. Nearly 14 centuries elapsed between the time of the Pharaohs and the reign of the first Caesar. In those old days folks didn't worry about springs. Those were the days of the survival of the fittest. And in the 15 centuries down to the time of Queen Elizabeth there had been no marked improvement as to riding comfort.

QUEEN JOLTED

In fact, Queen Elizabeth bounced and jolted her away along the bad roads of those early days in a stage coach as hard riding as it was elaborately carved, which probably may have had something to do with her occasional fits of distemper, which she overcame by separating some noble from his otherwise useless head.

Finally the automobile came. It was the terror of the age. It made such speed that at first the law required a guard to walk ahead of the vehicle to warn pedestrians from its path. And with the development the automobile came the greatest development in spring suspension. America passed from the days of the springless, tongue - endangering buck-board to the auto without a single regret.

But the weakness in all of the spring suspensions, even down to the present day, was that people, figuratively, were riding on their spines. Their position over the axle of the vehicle made the transmission of road shocks and jolts direct from road to spine.

LAW WEAKNESS

Willys-Overland engineers saw this fundamental weakness. They saw that the ideal spring suspension must, directly or indirectly, take the passenger's spine off the axle. They saw, too, that this could be done indirectly by a combination of three-point design, first in engine suspension giving greater flexibility, and the lever principle. So the three-point spring suspension, pronounced as the greatest improvement in riding comfort since the introduction of pneumatic tires, was developed and introduced in Overland 4, the light car sensation of the automobile show.

In effect this spring suspension takes the passenger off the axle. Because of their flexible, lever action, these springs take the bump, for example, on the right front wheel, chase it through the axle to the center of the power-stream line, down through the center of the axle and throw the force of the blow or thrust outward through the left rear axle.

The body of the car and the passengers remains, as it were, on an even keel, while the wheels are lifted and lowered rapidly and easily over road inequalities. The blow of the bump on the road has at last been taken away from the spine of the passenger.

Thousands of Overland 4 owners are enjoying riding comfort as far advanced beyond today's ordinary spring suspension as Obadiah Elliott's was beyond the contrivances which clipped the taking of his age.

TIRE COMPANY LOANS AIRPLANE FIELD TO CITY

Concerted Effort Made On Pacific Coast To Arouse Interest In Flying

To stimulate public interest in aerial transportation, The Goodyear Tire and Rubber company of California, co-operating with the city of Los Angeles, Cal., has established a municipal aviation field at its new factory now under construction in the California city.

Comprising 80 acres, the flying field, loaned by Goodyear to the municipality, has four hangars for the accommodation of airplanes and within the next month an addition of a complete airship hangar will be made. It is the intention of Los Angeles officials to have the coast Wingfoot field open to use by any planes wishing to land to discharge or take on passengers, or in the event that refueling is necessary.

Three quarters of a mile long and half a mile wide, the field will offer every facility for safe and easy landings. Although entirely level and composed of hard ground, allowing landings to be made anywhere, a stretch of fine turf 400 feet wide, running diagonally across the field, will assure landings and take-offs under ideal conditions. This green diagonal will also mark the field, so that it can easily be distinguished by aviators. Painted stripes on one of the 130 foot smokestacks of the factory will serve as a further guide to fliers.

The airship hangar will house any dirigible landing at the field, but will especially be used to shelter the new tractor "Pony Blimp" Goodyear has constructed for commercial purposes and which will be shown for the first time at the San Francisco aero show in April. It is probable that this ship will be taken to Los Angeles after the show and several flights made.

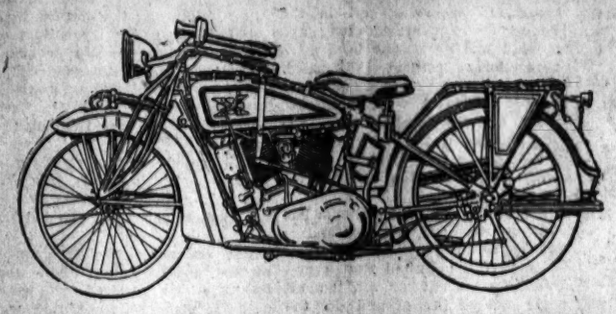
Los Angeles officials believe the new Wingfoot field will be widely used by fliers, as there is great activity in aeronautics on the coast. It is probable that fueling facilities and aviation mechanics will be supplied eventually.

Plan For Protecting Coils Against Water

On most Ford cars, except the recent models, a shower or storm usually puts one or more of the ignition coils out of action because of the water soaking the wooden casings of these coils. The wet wood affords a path for the current intended for the spark plugs, and in consequence the plugs become inoperative. Many owners provide waterproof covers to place over the top of the cowl and engine hood, to protect against the rainfall, and the sight of many rain-coated cars during wet weather is usual, but far from ornamental. However, this is far better than driving on two or three cylinders over a slippery pavement, with the chances greatly favoring a serious skid. To correct this inherent fault of the leaky joint above the coil box, a mechanic has fitted a large number of these cars to weather storms, without trouble, in the following simple manner.

Four ¼ inch drill holes are made 4 inches apart at the top of the dash above the coil box. These go through the dash and ledge of the cowl. A piece of sheet iron 15 inches long and 3 inches wide is bent channel shape, and corresponding holes are drilled through. With four ¼ inch stove bolts this channel is secured to the dash, next to the motor, and the opposite ends of these bolts are made fast with nuts.

LET US
DEMONSTRATE



Model 19
The Military Excelsior
Motor Cycle

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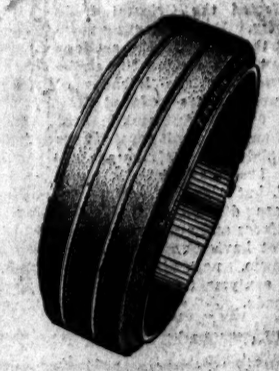

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Giant Solid

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Firestone Engineering
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Firestone, keeping pace with the trucking industry, has solved problem after problem, until today trucks are hauling a great share of the world's tonnage and are strong allies of the railroads in inter-city traffic.

Firestone engineers designed the first truck tire, and the history of truck tire progress is Firestone history.

As the truck builders advanced they found Firestone ready, not only with the right tire but the right rim.

Firestone introduced the channel type of tire, the removable type, the cup cushion type, the giant type, the groved tread type.

Firestone was first with a practical, efficient giant cord tire equipment, including detachable demountable rims.

Firestone was first to build a complete line of truck tires—a type suited to every load, road and condition of service.

The Central Garage Co.
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Most Miles *per* Dollar

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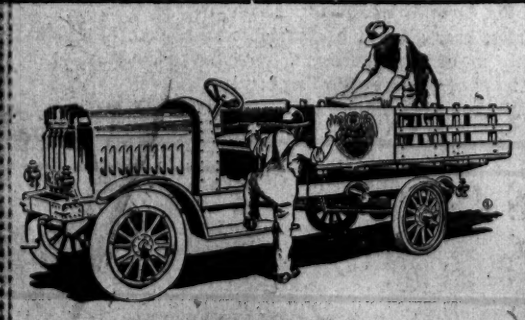

Why the All-American Lorry costs so little for repairs.

One of the biggest problems before the merchant and planter to-day is cutting down his hauling costs.

One of his most annoying costs is for repairs—and its freedom from repairs is one of the most notable features of the "A-A." One-Ton Super-Lorry.

Standardized—we concentrate on this one model. Proved out in peace work and under war conditions.

Burns kerosene as well as gasoline.

Chassis, $1495 f.o.b. Chicago, U.S.A.

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COLE AERO EIGHT GETS HONORS

Racing Reports Show Value Of Fast Machine In Track Work

Although the Cole Motor Car Company has never built special cars to participate in speed and hill-climbing events since the early days of automobile racing, when the Cole "30" became one of America's most noted racing cars reports are continually coming in telling of splendid showings made by Cole Aero-Eight stock cars matched with special racing cars in all parts of the world.

Lately the Cole Aero-Eight has won first honors in a number of road races which have been held in various South American countries. Only a short time past the Cole distributor in Montevideo, Uruguay, reported the victory of a stock Cole Aero-Eight roadster in two road races held under the auspices of the Uruguay Automobile club.

In one event over a course of 150 miles the Aero-Eight averaged 58 miles an hour, while in another road race of 115 miles from Montevideo to Mines and return, 71 miles an hour was the Cole's record. The car is owned by Mrs. Afelia Olivero, of Montevideo, and was piloted by R. Borrat Fabini, the Cole distributor in Uruguay.

Hardly less remarkable than these victories is the achievement of a Cole Aero-Eight sportster which won a hill climbing contest at Boulder, Colorado, a short time ago.

The contest was run from a standing start over a course of three blocks in Boulder. The winning Cole Aero-Eight sportster, which was driven by Ben F. Sessel, its owner, climbed the hill in 29 seconds. The only other entrant which had a chance in the race, was another well-known eight cylinder car, and it consumed 32 seconds in running the course.

Strike Affects Auto Business With Japan

Says the Honolulu Advertiser:

Although the automobile business in general is booming, the innuchsa and the plantation strike has affected the Oriental trade materially. It is becoming more evident that the Oriental sections in general are feeling the strike very much, for the idleness of many workers has reduced their buying power. Automobile rent drivers and the small repair shops in Honolulu and Waialua are doing a business that is about normal, but Aiea, Waipahu and Ewa are distinctly dead. The rent drivers and automobile stage men, not having any business of importance, naturally are not buying equipment and having repairs made.

News Of Importance To All Automobile Owners

Somebody Should Get Busy With A Substitute For Gasoline

(*From The New York Journal*)

There are a good many dry-as-dust documents issued from the departments at Washington, but a recent issue from the offices of the Geological Survey has an importance that should serve to alarm every owner of an automobile and set him to thinking what is to take the place of gasoline when that fuel gets so high in price that nobody but millionaires can afford to use it.

According to the official statement of the Survey, the production of crude oil from which gasoline is made has passed its peak and is on a descending scale.

Nature's supply of oil in the United States, and she long ago stopped making it, has been more than forty percent exhausted. More and more we shall have to import crude oil with increasing prices and the necessity of enforced economoy in its use.

Pennsylvania oil is today selling for $6.10 a barrel, the highest price in sixty years.

Oil in Taxes and Oklahoma has recently risen fifty percent and is still going up.

In 1917 the United States produced 66 percent of all the oil taken out of the ground in the whole world.

In that same year it used 63 percent of the world's supply and exported 13 percent.

Since then the first figure—the production figure—has fallen and the consumption figure has risen and along with it has gone the price, constantly ascending, until gasoline is now selling for 32 and 33 cents a gallon and going higher every day.

For the automobile owner this is a very serious situation.

The man who has been using gasoline for his stationary engine can put in a steam plant and use coal.

But for the auto motor an entirely new fuel must be invented or discovered.

There will be in 1920 in this country about 8,500,000 motor cars. That is six-sevenths of all the motor-driven vehicles in the whole world.

That means that every increase in the price of gasoline affects directly or indirectly every man, woman and child in the country, no matter whether the family has or has not an automobile of its own.

When gasoline goes up it affects taxicab rates, the cost of hauling supplies, the cost of delivering your coal, and a thousand and one other services that are rendered to you by the gas engine.

Somebody—and that somebody should be the Government—should make it an immediate duty to devise a substitute for gasoline.

Henry Ford is said to be spending thousands of dollars in the effort to get a new fuel. But this problem is not an individual problem. It is not for the solving of one man nor for the laboratories of some corporation. It is a national problem and should be a Government function.

The average consumption of gasoline per motor is about 500 gallons a year. That means a total annual use in this country for automobiles of 4,250,000,000 gallons.

An increase of one cent in price means $42,500,000. That is over a hundred thousand dollars a day additional expense every time gasoline goes up a penny.

Isn't that enough to interest the Government?

More than that, the Government should be interested for its own self, for every decrease in the supply of crude oil and a consequent increase in price means either increasing the cost of feeding the fires under the boilers of every up-to-date warship or going back to the obsolete use of coal.

The question of finding a substitute for gasoline is not half so hard as some we solved during the war.

We wanted non-combustible gas for balloons. There was only one gas lighter than air that would not explode and that was helium made from radium.

But we solved the problem of making helium, and when the armistice was declared we were ready to make helium gas in any quantity needed at a very nominal price.

One man's brains did that. Some man's brains can do as much for the gasoline problem.

Alcohol, no longer legal as a beverage, is an ideal fuel, high in power units, markedly free from carbon.

It exists in pretty nearly everything we grow, in corn stalks, in potatoes, in much that is now practically useless as refuse.

The Chemistry Bureau—we believe there is such a bureau at Washington, and if there isn't there could be one quickly organized—could co-operate with the Agricultural Department in discovering the cheapest source of alcohol from farm products.

If alcohol is not the best substitute, then whatever is best should be discovered and made available.

And when the investigation is complete and the new fuel has been perfected and made available, the Government should control its manufacture and regulate its price.

WORKERS INCOME TAX

Uncle Sam's face is wreathed in a gratifying smile when he contemplates income tax returns from The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company.

Statistics collected by the legal department of the company show that more than 11,000 men and women workers will pay an amount totaling many thousands.

There are 60 percent more income taxpayers in the company than in 1919—the average tax paid being estimated at $15.

The lowest income tax paid by any Goodyearite is six cents—the highest—well, it's a secret but awe-inspiring in its immensity.

B. S. A.
MOTOR BICYCLES
"Perfect in Every Part"
Ride one

Model "H"
4½ H. P.
Three Speed with enclosed Chain Drive

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INTRODUCING THE NEW Mitchell

1920 MODELS IN STOCK

Note that this 5-passenger model has a 120-inch wheel-base, and that in the new models there are embodied nearly 100 costly improvements.

ALSO JORDAN CARS IN STOCK

JOHNS-MANVILLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS
Effective against Gasoline Oil Fire
Also fillers in stock.

VIKING TIRES are good tires at a good price Guaranteed 5,000 Miles.

RED SPOT SEARCHLIGHTS
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GOODYEAR TIRES

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1 & 2 Cyl. Models in Stock

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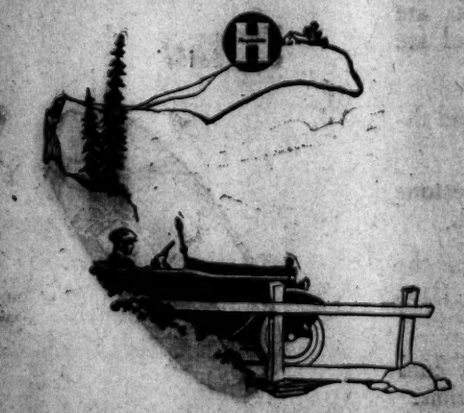

It is easy to understand why the Hupmobile has become known everywhere in this country and abroad as an extraordinarily good car. This reason is simply the ability of The Comfort Car to remain at its best for months at a time, with the minimum of expert attention.

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5-seater Touring or 2-seater Roadster body.
Speedometer
Electric starter
Head, tail and instrument board lights.
Rain-vision windscreen
Fuel gauge
Oil pressure gauge
Electric horn
Ammeter
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Tyre carrier—extra rim
Side curtains—door curtain carriers.
Tonneau carpet
Top (black or khaki)-top cover
Grease gun
Pump, jack, full set of tools.
Tyre repair outfit.

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126 Bubbling Well Road

Owning & Operating
Eastern Garage
4 Soochow Road, Shanghai.

Owning & Operating
Star Garage
125 Bubbling Well Rd., Shanghai.

Hupmobile

Overland

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Tested 250,000 Miles—

Three-Point Cantilever Springs Greatest Improvement Since Pneumatic Tyres

OVERLAND 4 Motor Car has been tested as no car has ever been tested before.

250,000 miles (400,000 km.) of mountain trails, desert sand, heat, cold, mud and dust, demonstrated the quality of every part of the motor car long before we began manufacturing it for the public.

This remarkable test showed conclusively that Three-Point Cantilever Springs, exclusive with Overland, are the greatest improvement in riding comfort since the introduction of pneumatic tyres.

They protect the car from road shocks and prolong the life of every part.

They enable the wheels to hold better to the road. They give greater comfort under all road conditions.

They do away almost entirely with side sway and rebound which twist and rack the car.

Diagonal attachment of the Three-Point Springs at both ends of a 130-in. (3.3m) Spring base gives the steadiness and smooth riding of the heavy car of long wheelbase.

Equipment is complete from Auto-Lite Starting and Lighting System to Marshall Divan Spring Upholstery.

Large Car Luxury At Small Car Cost

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CENTRAL GARAGE CO.

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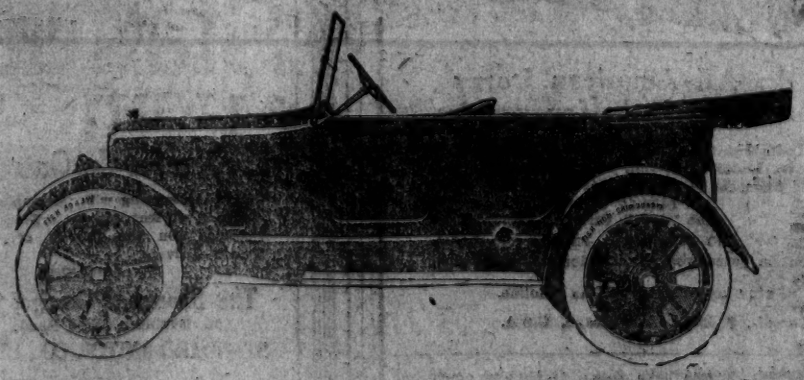


MOTORS DEMAND PERFECT BALANCE

Machining Of The Combustion Chamber Adds Equality To The Power Impulses

Experience with aviation motor design has perhaps taught automotive engineers more about the importance of perfect balance in a motor than far longer experience with other types might have done. Due to the necessarily light weight of the aviation motor, and the comparatively frail supports to which it is fastened in the plane, any vibration that may exist is extremely apparent, and is very destructive.

EXPERIENCE IS WIDE

"In their wide experience in the building of two types of aviation motors during the war Marmon engineers learned much of value regarding methods of minimising vibration in a motor," says the Marmon distributor.

"Balance, as far as operating results are concerned, does not consist alone in careful equalisation of the weight of the reciprocating parts. The power impulses from the different cylinders must be equal if vibration is to be reduced to the last minimum.

MACHINED OUT

"To obtain this condition in the new series Marmon 34 the combustion chambers of the cylinders are carefully machined out to insure that they are all of exactly the same size. In the average car the interior of the combustion chamber is left a rough casting as it comes from the molds, and consequently there is apt to be some variation in size. This variation will cause unevenness of compression in the various cylinders and consequent difference in the power impulses."

The Search For Something New

BY H. A. TARANTOUS
(In Motor)

Is the American buyer going to demand radical changes in our future cars? Expressions from a number of prominent manufacturers seem to indicate that the general public is beginning to make a deeper study of automobile design than ever before and that the affect of this will be to so influence the car builder as to bring about many changes in chassis and body design. At the present moment we have abnormal conditions prevailing, that the buyer is largely satisfied with obtaining a car in the shortest possible time, paying little attention to the details of construction. For this reason a great number of cars on the market are very much similar in exterior appearance, many even employ the same units in the chassis, though the prices vary widely. Indications point to violent activity in the factories in order to produce a car different from others—different in looks and different in chassis detail, for the buyer is going to study this detail as closely as his knowledge of construction will permit.

Out of the 140 manufacturers of passenger cars a great many are what we term assemblers—concerns which buy the car units of specialists and simply put these parts together. The assembled car has done a great deal toward bringing about a well-made product that could be turned out in large quantities, but it also led the way to possible sameness in design, because many builders of cars were able to purchase identical units and body.

The average American chassis as made by these 140 concerns, consists of a six-cylinder, block-cast L-head engine, dry-plate clutch with three-speed transmission in unit and a drive rearward through a two-joint tubular shaft to a floating axle. Springing is by semi-elliptics with the rear pair taking drive and torque. In a great number of chassis bearing these fundamental features there are few detail variations, but the buyer views practically the same chassis. The general lines of the body may be the same in perhaps the majority of cars he examines. Choosing from a group of cars of this character the buyer has little to do but to be "sold" on appearance, taking the car which strikes him as being the best looking. But indications point to a different mode of procedure on the part of the buyer of a few years hence.

Many of those now assembled cars have true "character" in them; they have so improved the detail, that the car is different from the rest though the main units may be quite the same. But so many insist upon offering a chassis otherwise treated. The aggressive assemblers even now are beginning to get away from the conventional lot, in many cases even going so far as to make parts themselves because of lack of progress being made in the particular ones they are buying or are able to buy.

The desire on the part of a great number of builders is to produce something better and different from the others—witness the forty percent which are building their own bodies. The remaining 60 percent buy their bodies from body factories and for this reason many of them fail to get exclusive lines. Unless the body builders can supply the trade with different open types one may expect that the 40 percent will rise to more than 60 percent in a few years, for the buyer is going to be more critical and exacting in his selection.

As a case in point one of the most prominent assemblers of cars found that the basic lines which he worked out were being copied to such an extent by the body trade and therefore by numerous car manufacturers, that he had to enlist the services of a high-grade custom body designer. In this way bodies were worked out which could be made only with difficulty by the production body plant and so the general run of assembled cars could not apply the lines.

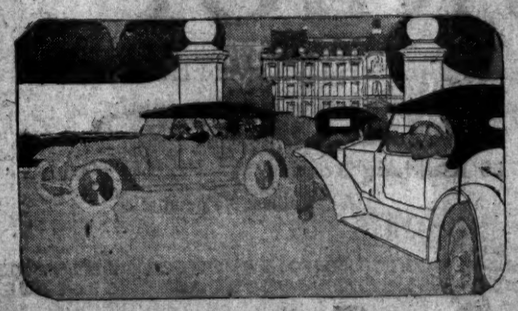
Exclusiveness in a body is of course desirable, but this is not to say that the chassis must be composed of units like those of another car just because these units happen to command a certain price. The buyer of the future is going to be more than a mere body buyer; he will not be satisfied alone with good lines and nice paint. He will look deeper into the design and construction of the chassis; he will be wiser than he now is and will bring about by his very self-education a greater variety of improvements in chassis construction.

It may surprise many to learn that even at this time when we imagine the whole industry is making assembled cars, that more than 55 percent of the car makers build their own engines. Some of them build their own because they cannot get the design they want from the engine builder, others because they cannot get the quantity and still others because they cannot obtain elsewhere the necessary performance characteristics. But one may go through the entire chassis and see the increasing attempts toward betterment and toward obtaining more individuality. Almost one-third of the car builders manufacture their own clutches, nearly forty percent make their own transmissions and slightly fewer produce their own rear axle. So far as frames, springs, engine equipment, wheels, etc., are concerned there are very few who make these in their own shops. Even steering gears, however, are made by about 25 car builders.

SUBSTITUTE FOR VISE

Very often it is necessary to make a repair on the road in which some small part must be held firmly for filing. This is difficult to do without a vise, and as one is usually not included in a tool kit a substitute must be employed. Almost every kit has a fair size monkey wrench, so that with the assistance of a small bolt, a serviceable small vise is always at hand.

While it is impossible to secure any amount of pressure by the jaw adjusting screw alone, nevertheless by inserting a short bolt between the jaws and the piece to be held considerable pressure can be obtained. The head of the bolt is placed against the piece to be held and the nut against the other jaw of the wrench. Then by holding the bolt head with one wrench and unscrewing the nut against the jaw of the monkey wrench with another, considerable pressure can be obtained. This is a very handy "stunt" to remember.



"Neverleek" Unequaled for Service

No record could be finer than that of the service NEVERLEEK has rendered through years of hard wear in all climates and under all conditions. NEVERLEEK hoods have established an unequaled reputation for keeping their form, their color and their waterproof qualities.

Not only for its proved quality, but also for its style and beauty, NEVERLEEK is the overwhelming choice of motor car manufacturers. It is thoroughly guaranteed by its makers.

AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURERS USING "NEVERLEEK" AS STANDARD EQUIPMENT

AMERICAN	CUNNINGHAM	HATFIELD	MAIBOHM	PIEDMONT
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CLEVELAND	LGAR	KING	OWEN-MAGNETI	STEPHENS
CLYDE	FRANKLIN	KLINE	PAIGE (Essex	STUTZ
COLUMBIA	GLIDE	LEXINGTON	Larchmont)	TEMPLAR
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GORDON TIRE

The Gordon Tire isn't one of the quantity production tires. Gordons are made rather slowly—one at a time and each one right—truly custom built.

We are selling Gordon Tires, all popular sizes, direct to Motor Car Owners.

Keep your tires inflated to their specified pressure
It will pay you.

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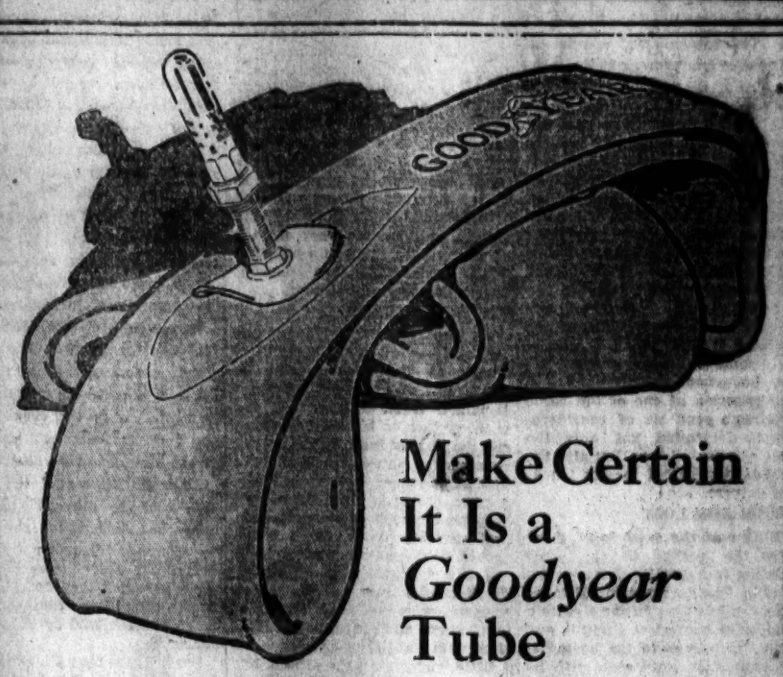

Make Certain It Is a *Goodyear* Tube

THE laminated process used in making Goodyear Tubes eliminates the causes of common tube troubles and produces a tube of extra strength and longer life.

It allows the detection and removal of flaws and imperfections which ordinarily go into tubes made by a machine from a single sheet of heavy gauge rubber.

It insures a tube that holds air, that is less liable to damage or puncture, that is uniform throughout in weight and thickness.

It is a more expensive way of tube-building than any other—but it yields a product superior both in quality and in capacity for service.

Goodyear Tubes are built up layer upon layer of the finest rubber, and these layers are welded together into a perfect air-retaining unit.

At the weakest point of many tubes—the valve patch—Goodyear Tubes show unusual strength; their valve patches are vulcanized in, not stuck on.

The tubes as a whole are strong, lively and long-wearing. It will pay you to ask for Goodyear Tubes by name, and to insist upon getting them.

M-103T-B

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The Shanghai Garage Co., Ltd. Operating
Star Garage — 125 Bubbling Well Rd.
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SHANGHAI

GOODYEAR TUBES

CRUDE OIL ENGINES

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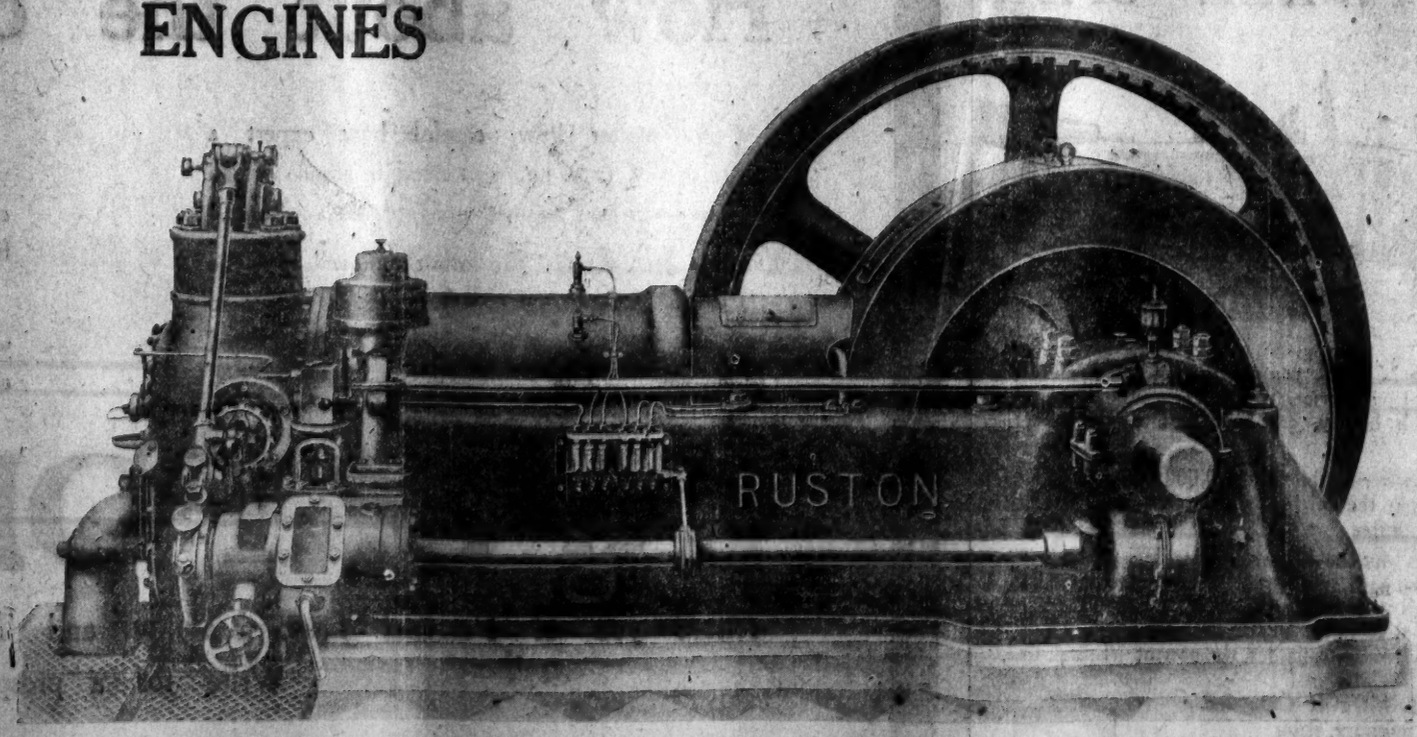

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INSURE your MOTOR CAR

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LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

OWNER OF A FEW TRUCKS HAS HARD PROBLEM TO FACE

Has Not Enough To Go After Maintenance In Big Way, Says Hayward

The owner of from 5 to 15 trucks in moderate or large sized cities has some peculiar problems to solve, according to a local dealer. This owner hasn't a sufficient number of trucks to go at the maintenance of them in a big way nor has he so few that he can leave this work entirely to persons not interested in the business. In the large cities the garage problem is more serious than in the smaller cities, but the service in the larger is considerable better. There are three courses to follow in garaging the trucks. One is to use a public garage, especially which is the tendency when the trucks are few in number; second, the truck may be garaged in the building where business is done or in a garage quite some distance from the business but owned by the business. The selection of one of the three requires a good bit of consideration to determine not only the most economical way, but also the method best suited for the trucks and drivers.

HOURS ARE LOST

With cost the same in all three cases the garage in the same building is naturally the most desirable. The garage some distance from the business means a certain number of hours lost going to and from the garage to the business; it means a separate unit, with its own heating, lighting and help. It is to be considered as a separate business and the overhead figures must be known to get at the basis of comparative cost. Proximity to the business is most important; therefore, if the cost of garaging is the same, but the public garage nearer, the latter should be selected.

There is another important reason for this. The business owned garage some distance away must have its own mechanics, who may or may not have sufficient work to keep them busy all the time. If only two are employed they may be overworked, depending on the trucks in operation. In the public garage arrangements can be made with the owner for daily, weekly and monthly maintenance, and when no repairs are needed there are no mechanics to pay. Of course the cost per mechanic will be higher when the garage hires them, but it should be arranged on some satisfactory paying basis that the garage foreman or one of the mechanics take the responsibility of supervising all the work in connection with the maintenance of the fleet. If not that, then the garage owner should be consulted on the idea of placing a special man in the garage whose business it will be to take complete charge of the fleet. Keep cost records, and when he is idle he can be at the place of business doing some other kind of work.

OILING IS NEGLECTED

One of the greatest difficulties with a small fleet is to see that each truck is properly taken care of at the right time. Take oiling, for example. If the drivers alone are given this responsibility, with no one to check them up, nine times out of ten a lot of lubrication will be neglected. One of the drivers could be made a sort of supervisor over the rest. He could be given a larger wage for his knowledge of trucks, and it would be up to him to see that all the trucks are given the lubrication that they need.

A provision concern operating 10 trucks solved its problem by leasing a floor of a private garage one block from the business. A man was hired to look after the trucks exclusively, and a flat rate was charged by the garage for cleaning and for work, the rate for it being less than the usual rate in view of the volume of business. No work, however, was to be taken outside the garage and all work was to be done by the garage mechanics. That is, the drivers were not to do what they could, excepting in the case of lubrication and adjustments.

RAPID DEPRECIATION

In operating a small fleet of this kind, under any of the conditions mentioned, depreciation will be more rapid unless strict attention is paid to truck details. Nothing is better than to have drivers who are thoroughly familiar with the construction of the truck and the best maintenance methods. Where a green driver is hired he should be given a course of instruction in that particular truck. Each driver should have an instruction book and if a supervisor is appointed he should be required to watch each driver as he does his work of lubrication and adjusting. The supervision will then have to work a little longer than the others, but the increased pay will take care of this. The method used by one merchant of having each driver take a turn at supervising does not seem very satisfactory because of the politics that can be practiced.

Nowhere is a bonus system more needed than in the operation of a small fleet. The men should be taken into the business in such a way that they will be considered practically as the extra money for increased tire life, for minimum repair expense, for the best road time, etc. Above all there must be discipline, for without it the men will either neglect to do a lot of things, or they will waste time doing it.

ARGENTINE MOTORCYCLES

The popular conception of residents of Argentine, gleaned from photographs in geographies, is that they ride the boundless, grassy pampas hurling the bolas or weighted rope around the legs of stampeding cattle.

No—and yet again, no.

They ride modern motorcycles and racing is one of their favorite sports. Recently the Argentine Motor Club staged a non-stop contest on the Moron track at Buenos Aires. Ernest White led the field of 20 racers from start to finish, making 493.2 miles in 12 hours on his speedy Harley-Davidson equipped with Goodyears, despite unfavorable weather conditions.

Motorcycle racing will receive a decided stimulus by the success of the recent event.

U. S. TRUCKS WIN HONORS

Pierce-Arrow Machines Are Awarded Highest Place At Motor Show

At the outbreak of the great war in 1914, the allied powers of Europe were forced to call upon the United States for thousands of motor vehicles of all makes to be used for combative purposes. Among the first motor trucks consigned to the allied forces were twenty-eight Pierce-Arrows, bought by the British Government in 1914. Large orders for Pierce-Arrow motor trucks were also filled for the French Government to be used in conjunction with their various military units and were put to most severe tests—tests that were thought by the most able engineers to be practically impossible for any motor truck to undergo.

At the entry of the United States into the war in 1917, these same trucks were assigned to duty with the A. E. F. and were in continuous operation up to the close of the war and are today still operating in the various camps abroad.

Since the signing of the armistice, each of the various Army Corps has held motor shows and the Pierce-Arrow motor truck has carried off first honors on every show in which they have been entered, competing against every make of truck used by the A. E. F. during the war.

First Lieutenant C. W. Rhodes, commander of Motor Transport Corps Company No. 413, who recently returned from France, states:

"It is my belief that no other make of truck used by the A. E. F. gave as satisfactory an account of itself and was able to operate as efficiently and dependable as the Pierce-Arrow motor truck. In all my experiences in France as commander of motor truck units, it was always with a feeling of great confidence that, when a Pierce-Arrow motor truck was called upon to undertake some hazardous duty, it would ultimately perform the work assigned to it with the greatest degree of efficiency; and, despite the fact that the trucks in my unit were a part of a consignment of the first trucks shipped to the A. E. F. and had been in continuous service for over two years with the British forces prior to their being assigned to my unit, replacement of parts and mechanical defects were almost unheard of."

Uses Scrap Book In Cutting Repair Cost

How to reduce the cost of repairs has been a problem that automobile owners have been trying to solve for years.

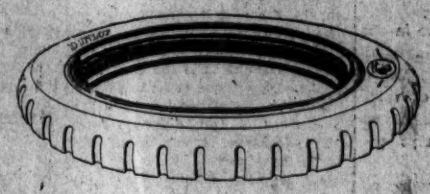
One ingenious motorist has found the solution in a handy little scrap book, which he keeps in his garage for ready reference. It consists, of an ordinary loose-leaf binder, about twelve inches by fourteen inches in size, with binder posts high enough to accommodate three hundred sheets of plain white paper. And it contains sufficient information so that the average car owner could remedy all the minor ills. This man reads everything available in the magazines and newspapers pertaining to the upkeep of an automobile. Those articles which he considers valuable he cuts out and pastes in his scrap book. The pages of the book are numbered, and a cross-index in the front part leads directly to any article desired on a moment's time. Also by dividing the book into subjects or departments, according to the title of the articles, he has a mine of valuable information at his finger tips.

TO PATCH WIRES

Many times wires have small spots that become exposed. It very often is not convenient to replace these wires and tape does not seem to stay put because the oil found so much around the engine is a solvent for the adhesive on the tape. With the aid of a little thread and shellac a very neat and permanent repair can be made. Dip the thread in the shellac and wind very tightly around the bare spot. Continue layer upon layer, until a wad a little larger than the insulation is on the required place. Then put a little more shellac on the finished winding to make sure the thread sticks. This will make an oil tight repair which is as permanent as the insulation.

BRITISH LIGHTWEIGHTS

That the cycle-car should still maintain its hold on the affections of the British motoring public will be a cause of wonderment in this country, where the little vehicle proved a complete "bloomer." The reasons, however, are obvious. The British main roads are nearly perfect and these lightweights do not rattle to pieces after a brief service, as they did here. Furthermore, fuel is double the price we pay and the Britisher has to consider the mileage question before all else.—*Motor.*



Which is the greater—the product or the producer?

It is an old argument, but in the case of Dunlop, great though the tyre is, the organization is unquestionably greater because it will, as scientific and natural resources permit, constantly improve the product.

But greatest of all is the Dunlop reputation, which proves that the tyre and the organisation are worthy of each other.

20% discount off current price list

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RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED

Founders throughout the world of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry

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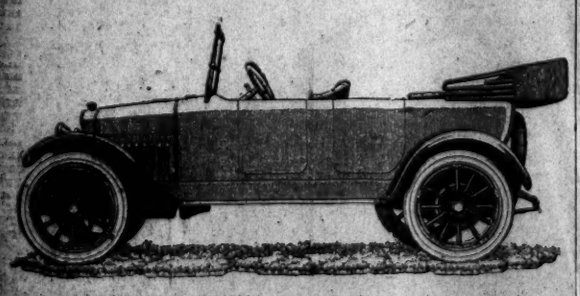
MAXWELL CARS



IF you own a Maxwell, you will wonder how so much comfort and long service, so much economy in petrol and tyres, so much beauty, can be built into this low priced Motor Car.

The answer is simple. 300,000 Maxwell Cars have been built upon the original simple chassis design without fundamental changes.

That is why the Maxwell owner knows he can expect his car to go on and on after other cars have long ceased to run—why he has come to expect very few of the troubles and expenses that many motorists experience. And his expectations are fully realized in the present Maxwell Car.

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The China Press

SPORT SECTION

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, JUNE 6, 1920

NAVY BLOW UP IN FRAME FOUR

Shanghai Leaps On Gobs After Bills Slams Out Home Run

SCORE IS 7 TO 1

Gill On Mound For Elcano Fails To Save Day For Seamen

The Elcano gang, with Gill of the Shanghai Club pitching for them, could not succed in putting over a win yesterday at the Race Course. Shanghai won 7 to 1.

The game promised to be interesting for four innings and then the Navy blew up when Bills slashed a homer past the keeper of the keystone sack into "home run alley" for the first run scored by Shanghai. This tied the game up for a few minutes as the Navy boys had succeded in putting one over in the first inning with the help of Tinkham, pitching for the "home fellers." He walked the first batter who scored via a stolen bag and a souse by Keafon to center.

A combination of dinky hits and errors allowed Shanghai to grab off a couple more runs 'n the sixth. The Navy was still in the air in the seventh when Shanghai collected three more and for good measure and dumb playing on the tar's part added one more in the eighth.

BRADLEY IS HONORED

An interesting event that helped the fans to forget the poor exhibition was when Catcher Bradley was called before the stand and presented with a pair of solid gold cuff links. Brown who was umpiring made the presentation but got stage fright and forgot his little speech. The Club will lose the services of a hard and willing worker when "Brad" sails for home today on the Asia. He certainly carries the good wishes of the Ball Club and the fans. Fortunately he will be back next year to help steer the base ball craft.

The Independence Day game will be played on the Fifth this year. The date has been definitely decided upon by the Committee. Dr. Downs believes that this date will be very acceptable to the people who support the game. A fast exhibition will be staged as it is expected that the ships now at Chefoo will have completed their target practice and will be in Shanghai to help celebrate the fourth.

Prospects for the series the latter part of this month with the University of Chicago appear very bright. The terms have been accepted and all that now remains is permission from the Chicago faculty for the team to visit China.

JAPANESE MAY ENTER

Another interesting angle to the series has been added by the offer of local Japanese sportsmen to bring the Meiji team here from Dairen to participate in the festivities of baseball week. Details are now being arranged with a view to accepting the offer of these gentlemen.

Interest in baseball will certainly increase as the Committee has in mind a very ambitious program. Certainly with the present Shanghai in good playing shape there will be little to fear from any team in the Orient at least. They have plenty of hitting strength, good fielders and the gunners are fairly good men. Their team work is still a little loose but a week or ten days of solid practice now that the series is in sight will polish up the rough places. A smooth running machine will trot on the field on the opening day.

There still remains a capable running mate to be selected to help out Brown in the umpiring. While all admit Brown is quite capable it is too much to expect one man to umpire an entire series with out help. We have some very good men capable of handling the indicator in Shanghai, but to date the blushing violets have been loath to come out and bloom 'neath the sunshine of publicity.

Shanghai	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Crow, 3rd	5	0	0	2	3	1
Woods, 2nd	4	2	2	1	3	0
Bills, ss	4	1	2	5	3	1
Wilhoit, 1st	3	1	1	13	1	0
Lilley, rf	3	0	0	0	0	0
Bradley, c	4	0	2	3	2	0
Smith, cf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Porterfield, lf	3	1	1	1	0	0
Tinkham, p	3	2	1	0	3	0
Hopkins, rf	2	0	0	0	0	0

(Continued on Page 2)

SPORT AND STAGE

BY DOMINO

RHYMES OF THE TIMES

While shipping boards are giving ships
To sail the broad Pacific
The Kiangnan docks are making slips
And building ships prolific.
The Mandarin has just been launched—
A greyhound of the ocean—
And C. R. Crane
Says it is plain
That China's got the notion.

* * *

The godown coolies strike for rice
As tho' they fear aenemia,
The U.S.A. says at no price
Will it take on Armenia;
And Plunkett contemplates Home Rule.
Pall Mall Gazette feels happy—
Says half the earth
Will live in mirth
If we still stick to Jappy.

* * *

Our baseball nine is keen to shine
'Gainst line-ups from Chicago,
And Jiggs pays Maggie's brother's fine
Since she is some virago;
And now the Summertime has come
We've settled down to cricket.
Australia's crack
Has just come back—
See Deeks behind the wicket.

* * *

These are golden days for the deaf—the ear is losing importance every hour. Millions visit the movies, where the deaf are on an exact equality with those blessed or cursed with acute hearing, and the absence of repertory theaters is now partly made up by the fact that hundreds of thousands of people read plays in the lamplit or electriclit silence of home.

The first man in England to come out boldly and uncompromisingly for the publication of plays was Henry Arthur Jones. In succeeding years George Bernard Shaw went one better and started writing prefaces to his plays, and then prefaces to his prefaces in order to enlighten an ignorant public. But listen to G. B. S. himself:

"The reason some dramatists do not publish their plays with prefaces is that they cannot write them. The business of intellectually conscious philosopher and skilled critic being no part of the playwright's craft. I write prefaces as Dryden did, and treatises as Wagner, because I can; and I would give half a dozen of Shakespeare's plays for one of the prefaces he ought to have written."

So would I; indeed for such a boon I would give Mr. Shaw's complete works, and I am an admirer of his dramas.

But to get to where I started. These are golden days for the deaf and the movies make the days golden. A couple of days ago Mr. Tom D. Cochrane dropped in to see me and before the conversation had proceeded far I was caught up and carried away on the wings of imagination to sunny California and there, somewhere near Los Angeles, landed in Universal City. Next reel follows immediately.

* * *

Tom. D. Cochrane is the Far Eastern Representative of the Universal Film Mfg. Company. You will remember some months ago strange looking folk wearing strange make-ups disporting themselves on the Race Course, in the hotels, on the Bund, in fact anywhere they might get in the way of a movie camera and take in a bit of Shanghai. These folk were players for the Universal Company. Mr. Cochrane has arrived here to open offices, as he has already done in Bombay, Rangoon, Singapore, Java, Manila and Tokio, where all the best universal pictures will be received from time to time and distributed to the various theaters. There are some eight hundred theaters in Japan and despite the trust there, Cochrane has managed to get control of 232 of them. He is on the look out for fresh fields or theaters to conquer.

He tells me that in order to correct an erroneous impression he wants it to be known that a company featuring Miss Marie Walcamp came to the Orient, representing the Universal Film Company of New York—representing in the sense that they were taking moving pictures.

No officer or general manager of the Universal was a member of that party. There were actresses, actors, camera men, mechanics and a director or stage manager, "and we have at home in America about thirty similar companies working hard to produce good pictures."

Mr. Carl Laemmle is the President of the company, Mr. R. H. Cochrane is Vice-President, Mr. Abe Stern is Treasurer, and all are located in New York. Mr. Isadore Bernstein is the General Manager of the plant, Universal City, California, where all American Universal pictures are produced.

By the way the pictures taken here a little while ago are due to be screened at one of the theaters in Shanghai in September. Mr. Tom. D. Cochrane is the brother of the company's Vice-President. Pick your exit now!

* * *

"Universal City is just as much a town as San Francisco if it is not as big. It has its own rulers, its own police, its own hotels, its own taxes, and every man, woman and child is a picture player. No, I had forgotten. There is one among those movie players who is neither paid by them nor will he consciously play for them. He is the post master. He is the only person in the town not on the pay roll of the Universal Company. The governor can be a cow-boy if he is good enough, and at one time the chief of the police was a lady who was a daring rider and a great favorite with movie fans.

"All the streets are laid out so that they can be made to represent any thoroughfare in the wide world. There are five big stages and each has an opening of about three hundred feet. Schools have been opened for the children where they forget for a time that they are little actresses and actors and picture to themselves in the mind's eye all the beauties of knowledge."

Talking of schools reminds me of a statement made by Mr. Cochrane. He has no doubt whatever that despite such tremendous achievements as "The Birth of a Nation," "Hearts of the World" etc., etc., the movie has not yet reached the zenith of its possibilities. The phase when hair raising episodes, blood and thunder, crime and revenge fill the pictures is rapidly passing and in their place plays by the best writers, ancient and modern, are being produced. The movie is also to become a great educational instrument. The time is not far distant when at least every big school will have its own plant and will be able to substitute the dry-as-dust geography lesson by pictorial visits to all the great world centers. Natural history is capable of similar treatment, in fact the possibilities of the camera in schools are tremendous.

* * *

Mr. Cochrane is one of the pioneers of the picture business and it is delightful to hear him talk about all the heroes and heroines that we have so often seen on the canvas. I could not help asking him about Mary Pickford especially as I had just seen the delightful little lady as "Rebecca." I struck the right man. For many years he was the clever actress's guardian. He found her when she was earning $30 a week. He started her off with 75 and she thought she was a millionairess; she then went from good to better until she was drawing $5,000 from the Universal people, and now she is gathering in her million a year.

Cochrane says she carries all the charm and personality of the picture into every day life. She is a most lovable and adorable little girl and well worthy to be counted America's sweetheart. He has nothing but sympathy for Mary in her late domestic affairs and he has nothing but severe censure for the husband she has lately divorced.

* * *

The great American players, Julia Marlowe and E. H. Sothern are to invade London and give a series of Shakespearean productions. They can confidently anticipate a triumph. English audiences appreciate a good thing. The treatment meted out to Miss Laurette Taylor is not representative of London audiences. I came across the report of an interview with her when she landed in London last month and she said she was nervous in appearing in a part so absolutely different to that with which she conquered London playgoers in "Peg O' My Heart." But in the new piece she scored, and the small pack of hooligans who brought down the curtain were probably the paid minions of someone or other with a fancied grudge. Cochrane—not the one I have just been quoting—who now controls numerous houses and has staged most of the big boxing and theatrical features of the past four or five years is not always discreet in his announcements and the demonstration was probably not against Miss Taylor.

There can be no jealousy between great artists who elect to visit other countries than their own. London has time and time again acclaimed American players, and New York is at present entertaining in royal fashion some of our best actors and actresses. Forbes Robertson, Herbert Tree, Harry Lauder and Vesta

(Continued on Page 2)

CRICKET SERIES OPENS IN DRAW

First Match Is Played Between S. C. C. And S. R. C. Teams

DUSK ENDS CONTEST

Visitors Lay Claim To All Advantages In First Clash

The first of the series of matches between the Shanghai Cricket Club and Shanghai Recreation Club for 1920, was played on the S. C. C. ground yesterday afternoon and resulted in a draw, although the visitors can lay claim to all the advantages. Play commenced at 1:50 p.m., after both teams had luncheoned in the pavilion, and stumps were drawn at 6:45.

Winning the toss Harry Ollerdessen had no hesitation in taking first knock on a perfectly prepared wicket, and going in first with Ellis the pair put on 134 in 100 minutes before Ellis played on to Reed.

Ellis played very cautiously in a somewhat laborious style, but nevertheless it was an invaluable innings. Ollerdessen continued, in partnership with Willis, to play glorious cricket, his off driving being finely timed and delightfully executed.

With the score at 172 Ollerdessen turned a slow ball from Dr. Morris to leg, but Muriel had crept in close and easily held the catch. "Harry" had distinctly hard lives in not reaching his century, his score of 99 including 10 fours, 1 three and 14 twos. After he left Willis and Bhoora played well, especially the former, who was still undefeated when the innings was declared closed at 5:45 with the score at 227.

Of the six bowlers tried by Muriel, Dr. Morris came out with the best analysis, his three wickets costing a little more than 13 runs apiece. The fielding of the homesters was good and no easy chances went astray.

When the Cricket Club commenced their innings at 5 o'clock, there was obviously no time in which to obtain the runs, but Hayward and Clifford scored 37 in quick time before Wilson finely caught Clifford from a hot return. Hayward and Spencer then indulged in a delightful partnership which yielded 85 runs, before Bhoora found an inroad to Hayward's stumps.

As usual Hayward played finely all round the wicket, but he excelled yesterday with many delightful strokes to the leg.

The Rev. Spencer, who had to have a runner owing to a bad knee, played fine free cricket for his 48, and was out to a good catch by Brandt at deep square leg.

Dr. O'Hara hit up 24 in slashing style but bad light put an end to the game at 6.45, when stumps were drawn. The visitors fielded well and F. C. H. Ollerdessen threw Deeks out very finely from cover point.

The scores were:

S. R. C.

H. B. Ollerdessen, c. Muriel, b. Dr. Morris	99
J. J. Ellis, b. W. S. Read	52
A. J. Willis, not out	42
R. J. S. Brandt, b. Dr. Morris	0
F. C. H. Ollerdessen, c. Hayward, b. Dr. Morris	1
W. E. Wilson, c. Clifford, b. Cobb	8
C. H. Bhoora, c. Dr. Morris, b. Hansell	17
T. W. R. Wilson, W. T. Manley, C. E. Ollerdessen, H. G. Reed, did not bat	–
Extras	8
Total	*227

*Innings declared closed.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dr. O'Hara	14	3	37	–
Dr. O'Hara	14.3	2	37	–
P. H. Cobb	14	2	52	1
F. L. Wainwright	8	1	31	–
W. N. Hansell	7.3	2	18	1
Dr. H. H. Morris	9	1	40	3

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB

A. W. Hayward, b. Bhoora	56
W. C. G. Clifford, c. and b. T. W. R. Wilson	12
Rev. C. E. Spencer, c. Brandt, b. Bhoora	48
F. Q. Wainwright, c. H. G. Reed, b. C. Ollerdessen	5
S. J. Deeks, run out	1
Dr. O'Hara, st. Reed, b. C. Ollerdessen	24
W. N. Hansell, not out	7
H. E. Muriel, not out	1
Dr. H. H. Morris, W. S. Read,	

(Continued on Page 2)

Yale Wins From Pennsylvania In Rowing Race

Yale Varsity Crew.

In the first intercollegiate rowing race of the season the Varsity eight of Yale defeated the University of Pennsylvania eight in a stirring race on the Schuylkill River, Philadelphia. The race was a thrilling one from start to finish and the banks of the river were thronged with rowing enthusiasts. Yale finished a full length ahead of the Penn eight. This photograph shows the Yale crew just before the start of the race. From left to right: R. Carson, coxswain; Captain C. C. Peters, stroke; G. C. Ellis, 7; F. H. Love, 6; J. H. Flagg, 5; J. J. Schieffelin, 4; J. McHenry, 3; J. S. Moulton, 2, and P. Allen, bow.

Lawn Bowls.

The Rest of the Club managed to put it across old England in a very decided manner yesterday afternoon at the Race Course, the final result being a substantial margin in their favor of 42 points. With the exception of two rinks there was not much to chose between the teams.

Everyone is looking forward to today's game, but the weather prospects are none too good at the time of writing. The Lawn Bowls Club will stage nine full rinks and possibly an extra one, all players being drawn from the different clubs in the Settlement. Time of commencement 3:30 sharp.

Here are the teams which contested yesterday with the full results of the match:

England (Skip)		The Rest (Skip)
J. Buckley		J. Park
Dr. Davenport		J. P. Lowe
Rev. G. H. Bondfield		W. J. Forsyth
J. Adamson		J. Valentine
15		17
(Skip)		(Skip)
A. Samson		J. Munro
J. E. Betley		J. S. McGavin
H. M. Gorton		Dr. E. H. Merrins
J. M. S. Gubbay		H. G. Manwaring
17		25
(Skip)		(Skip)
H. H. Fowler		J. T. Disselduff
E. Payne		J. D. Gaines
F. Fletcher		G. MacSweeney
R. W. Wells		G. Dunlop
13		27
(Skip)		(Skip)
T. Harborne		R. G. H. Cole
L. W. C. Lorden		T. E. Trueman
J. A. Smallbones		S. Ward
A. W. Dewhurst		W. A. Turnbull
20		16
(Skip)		(Skip)
W. Gater		G. L. Campbell
J. Frost		P. M. Scott
G. Butland		D. McGregor
F. A. Sampson		J. D. Gordon
11		33
Total 76		Total 118

Sports Correspondence

CONFICTING JOCULAR MOODS

Sports Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir. My attention has been drawn to a report which appeared in your paper on the 2nd inst of a match which took place between the Recreation Club and the Yangtszepoo Bowling Club on Saturday last. In this report your reporter stated:

"Their victims however did not appear to relish the defeat too well, judging by the remarks of their President at the after the match speech. In congratulating the winners it was hardly the thing to state that it was only the second team that was beaten."

I would like to state that this gentleman's remarks were made in a jocular manner and were accepted by all the players and spectators in the same spirit.

I would, therefore, be much obliged if you will be kind enough, when reporting any Lawn Bowls match in your issue of Sunday next, to make some allusion to this as many people at present seem to be under a wrong impression. I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,
"JACK"

(Note: Our reporter was being jocular, too!)

World Record Broken By British Relay Racers

Oxford-Cambridge Four Capture Two Mile Race At Meet At Franklin Field, Philadelphia

Franklin Field, Philadelphia, May 1.—England's team of invading athletes got a full measure of revenge for the setback suffered here yesterday in the closing of the twenty-sixth annual Penn Relay Carnival today. The British runners, in the most spectacular race seen on Franklin Field in many years, defeated the pick of American colleges in the two-mile collegiate championship relay, and in scoring the victory returned new world's record time for the distance.

The combined Oxford-Cambridge quartet, running in the following order, W. G. Tatham, H. B. Stallard, W. R. Milligan and B. G. D. Rudd, covered the distance in 7:50 2-5, shattering the previous best figures of 7:53, made by the Irish-American A. C. in 1910 and equaled subsequently by Yale.

The margin of victory for the Britons was about forty yards. Illinois University was second. The highly-touted University of Pennsylvania quartet was hopelessly out of the running from the start, but finished third, about five yards back of Illinois.

GREATEST CROWD IN HISTORY

A crowd of 30,000, the greatest gathering that has ever attended a Penn relay carnival, turned out for the closing day's competition of this history making athletic attraction. From noon until the program was well under way, the spectators came in droves, by auto, surface car and subway. By the time the schoolboys were called to the line for the first event, the spacious wooden stand was filled and through the entrance gates there poured a steady stream of humanity.

The bleachers seat 25,000 and they were jammed. Standees watched in rows of three and four deep from the railed-off section outside of the track proper, while from the windows of Weightman Hall, the Penn Gymnasium, hundreds of necks craned for a glimpse of the happenings below on track and field. The gathering presented a picturesque spectacle, the women's finery blending harmoniously under the rays of a strong and warmth-instilling sun in the row upon row of humanity seated in pyramid fashion.

A remarkable piece of running by Earl Eby, crack Red and Blue middle-distancer, in the final half of the thrilling race, brought Penn's colors to the front. Eby, starting the anchor leg of the race a poor fourth, raced his half mile in 1:56 4-5, snatching third from Cornell's quartet.

STALLARD IS HERO

The hero of this race was Stallard, who ran the second leg. The Cambridge man gave the British team a lead of about eight yards which eventually resulted in the convincing victory after a display of bulldog courage and running ability which has seldom been excelled.

At the completion of his brilliant race the light blue wearer immediately after passing the baton to Milligan staggered for a few steps and then pitched forward on his face inside of the timers' box at the finish line. Willing hands quickly grabbed the fallen hero and after a short rest he was escorted from the field, satisfied, despite his strength-taxing effort, in the knowledge of a British victory well recorded.

Milligan, running the third leg, passed on an advantage of about ten yards to Rudd, the anchor man, who gave a surprising display of ability for the half mile and increased his team's winning margin to about forty yards. Rudd's speed in the final half mile is reflected in his time for the four furlongs, 1:54 3-5.

CORNELL HEADS FIRST LEG

Cornell's red and white colors showed in front in the first leg of the race with Illinois second. Tatham, the Englishman, raced from sixth position to third in the final quarter. Then came in order—Notre Dame, Penn., Yale and Massachusetts Tech.

Stallard improved his position, moving to second near the close of the first lap. In this position Stallard remained until on the backstretch of the second lap, when with a lighting like speed burst he suddenly dashed to the front, taking the lead from Street of Illinois. Once in front the Englishman's stride steadily increased. He was using every bit of his energy in this effort to land his team in front.

On and on sped Stallard like a meteor in the approach to the turn before entering the stretch. Street gave determined pursuit, but Stallard was not to be overtaken. Like a flash he entered the stretch, and here his pace slowed perceptibly as a result of his mad dash for the lead and his sustained efforts to retain the position.

Street, however, had given considerably of his strength in his attempt to overhaul the flying Briton, and the Illinois runner could not take advantage of Stallard's momentary weakness. Stallard, staggering rather than running, negotiated the stretch, and, ten yards in front of Street, passed the baton to Milligan.

Meanwhile, Milligan was scurrying like a scared rabbit about the quarter-mile cinder path. A red and white clad Cornellian moved up from third and challenged Milligan's position on the first circuit of the third leg, but the Briton clung to his advantage. On the next lap Henry of Illinois came on 10 second position, but could not pick up any ground. Milligan was in front by ten yards when he passed the baton to Rudd, anchor runner on the British team. Henry was second and Cornell's team third. Penna, was fourth.

At the end of the seventh lap of the two-mile race, Rudd still maintained his ten-yard advantage, and was running easily. Eby, responding to the entreaties of the thousands of Penn's admirers in the stands, was running like a deer trying to pick up ground.

While the crowd shouted hoarsely in encouragement of Eby, Rudd hit up his stride in the last 300 yards and treated the crowd to a demonstration of ability which was a revelation. He went over the cinder path like a sprinter, adding to his advantage with almost every stride. Yates, anchor man on the Illinois team, came through with a sizzling burst but could not overhaul the flying Briton. Rudd, increasing his lead with a mad burst through the stretch, accumulated open ground to the extent of forty yards, while Colonel Jackson, Trainer Shrubb and other British rooters went wild with joy.

H. P. Jeppe, British hurdler, was out-classed in the 120-yard hurdle race. This race was run in five heats. Jeppe raced in the fifth heat and was shut out, finishing second to F. Naber of Wabash. In the final Earl Thomson of Dartmouth, national champion, raced to victory by a scant margin over Walker Smith of Cornell, intercollegiate champion. The time was 15 1-5 seconds, the fastest time returned in any of the six heats necessary for the event.

GOOD FORM CUTS DOWN DIVIDENDS

Victories Of Favorities At Kiangwan Reflected In Small Prices

TRACK RECORD IS LOWERED

Midsummer Handicap Is Won By High Tide In An Easy Finish

Favorites ran close to form yesterday at the sixty-sixth race meeting of the International Recreation Club at Kiangwan and this is reflected in the dividend list which has few high spots. The track was in excellent shape and a summertime Saturday afternoon crowd of the usual size was out.

The fifth race, The Omnium Plate for griffins of 1920, perhaps was the prettiest event on the card by reason of a hair-raising neck and neck finish prolonged through the best part of the home stretch between Spartan King, with Mr. W. G. Crokam up, and Riposte, ridden by Mr. A. J. Heard. The two ponies in stride, far in advance of the pack behind them raced side by side with not a handbreath of advantage for either on past the stands into the end of the contest and Spartan King won by a nose.

In the main event of the day, The Midsummer Handicap, which was the eighth race, High Tide, ridden by Mr. A. J. Heard, won easily after a race remarkable for nothing in particular. High Tide covered the distance of nine furlongs in 2:19 3/5, which is within two-fifths of a second of the track record for this distance which is held by Sir Lamerock.

In the final race of the day, The Atlantic Stakes, Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's chestnut The Oriole, ridden by Mr. William Hill, clipped two-fifths of a second from the track record for the mile and a half, winning the event in 3:10 1/5. The track record for this distance of 3:10 3/5 has stood since March of 1916, having been made by the pony Banzai.

The biggest dividend of the day amounted only to $48.10 and was paid for place in the second race to holders of tickets on Wistful. The next largest price paid was $46 for win in the eighth race. The summary follows:

1.—The Novices Race.—Value $400. 2nd pony $150. 3rd pony $100.—One and a quarter miles.

lbs.

Mr. Meguro's ches Kongo (Mr. H. Tomono) ...145—1
Mrs. H. W. Ip's dun Wistful (Mr. H. W. Ip) .....140—2
Mr. Bonar's brown Lockfield (Mr. Braad-Sorensen) .....150—3

Also ran: Yellow Paper (Mr. L. Sih), Inveravon, late Golden Melody (Mr. Cameron), Wild Irishman (Mr. Reilley), Little Nemo (Mr. P. C. Wu), Florina (Mr. McBain), The Dandy Bird (Mr. L. F. Soong), Oldsmobile (Mr. D. Wong), Coriolanus, late Yangtsze-Kiang (Mr. T. Hulthen), Greyhound (Mr. March), Aboukir (Mr. Harper).

Won by half length; one length. Time—2 m. 42 secs.

Pari-mutuel—For win, $25.20; for place, 1st $11.90, 2nd $48.10, 3rd $22.30.

Cash sweep—1st 252; 2nd 274; 3rd 168. Unplaced—388, 575, 563, 38, 506, 235, 52, 194, 172 and 311.

2.—The Flying Plate.—Value $400. 2nd pony $150. 3rd pony $100.—Five furlongs.

lbs.

Mr. Robson's roan The Dancing Bird (Mr. J. K. Brand) .....160—1
Mr. Chow Sung's gr. Full House (Mr. J. Liou) .152—2
Mr. Fitz Gerald's gr. Whitehaven (Mr. W. Hill) .....160—3

Also ran: Heating (Mr. Cameron), Charing Cross (Mr. Bremner), Granite (Mr. Crokam), Thermometer (Mr. Braad-Sorensen), Reputation (Mr. Wong), Jock Scott (Mr. Heard), The Camel (Mr. McBair), Little Boy (Mr. P. C. Wu), Climax (Mr. H. E. Morriss), Whippet (Mr. H. F. Hu), Fairylight (Mr. T. Hulthen), Sam Browne, late Trotman (Mr. J. C. Bauld), Saucy Thing (Mr. D. S. Li), Charcoal (Mr. L. Sih), Harvestland (Mr. T. U. Yih).

Won by one length; half a length.

Time—1:14.

Pari-mutuel—For win, $17.00; for place, 1st $8.80; 2nd $16.90; 3rd $23.90.

Cash sweep—1st 157; 2nd 583; 3rd 612. Unplaced—393, 340, 538, 432, 321, 238, 604, 460, 328, 386, 233, 585, 294, 566 and 384.

3.—The Deal Selling Plate.—Value $400. 2nd pony $125. 3rd pony $125. For China Ponies.—Three-quarters of a mile.

lbs.

Mr. K. D. Soo's grey Kowloon (Mr. Cro-

(Continued on Page 2)

GOOD FORM CUTS DOWN DIVIDENDS

(Continued from Page 1)

kam) .....148—1
Mr. Vigilant's ches Merrysand, late Dumore (Mr. H. F. Hu) .....147—2
Mr. Slogger's grey Wild Night (Mr. J. K. Brand) .....153—3
Also ran: Rushton (Mr. Kelley), Rusty (Mr. L. F. Soong), Lahaina (Mr. Sleap), Sticky Beak (Mr. Heard), Eastern Star (Mr. J. C. Bauld), Evangelist (Mr. J. Liou), Unionist (Mr. W. Hill), The Kangani (Mr. T. U. Yih), Joppa, late Coronet (Mr. McBain).

Won by three lengths; two lengths.

Time—1:29 1-5.

Pari-mutuel—For win, $16.60; for place, 1st $8.80; 2nd $12.30; 3rd $18.50.

Cash sweep—1st 280; 2nd 600; 3rd 483. Unplaced—91, 436, 503, 667, 387, 172, 54, 107 and 293.

4.—**The Hardwicke Stakes.**—Value $400. 2nd pony $150. 3rd pony $100. For China ponies.—One mile.

lbs.
Mr. N. L. Sparke's grey Colinton (Mr. J. K. Brand) .....158—1
Mr. A. S. Yih's white Persimmon (Mr. H. F. Hu) .....155—2
Mr. Risk's grey Co-Insurance (Mr. W. G. Crokam) .....155—3
Also ran: The Greenfinch (Mr. S. Braad-Sorensen), Oronoco (Mr. W. Hill), Sir Victor (Mr. A. J. Heard), Co-operation (Mr. S. A. Sleap), Daintylight (Mr. T. Hulthen), Haruna (Mr. H. Tomono) and Railway (Mr. J. Liou).

Won by one and a half lengths, one length.

Time—2:04 3-5.

Pari-mutuel—For win, $11.40; for place, $6.40, $10.80, $6.40.

Cash sweep—1st 614, 2nd 573, 3rd 193. Unplaced—25, 583, 134, 219, 163, 710 and 259.

5.—**The Omnium Plate.**—Value $400. 2nd pony $150. 3rd pony $100. For griffins of 1920.—Nine furlongs.

lbs.
Messrs. Potts and Hayim's bay Spartan King (Mr. W. G. Crokam) .148—1
Messrs. Fay and Seth's ches Riposte (Mr. A. J. Heard) .....148—2
Mr. Hart's grey Moralist (Mr. D. S. Li) .....145—3
Also ran: Beating (Mr. G. G. Harper), Keysoe (Mr. Kelley), Granite (Mr. J. C. Bauld), Sun Star (Mr. W. Hill), Conqueror (Mr. S. A. Sleap), Royal Straight Flush (Mr. J. Liou), Eastward Ho! (Mr. S. B. Bremner), Islington (Mr. H. F. Hu) and Letchfield (Mr. H. E. Morriss).

Won by a nose, 4 lengths.

Time—2:21 3-5.

Pari-mutuel—For win, $24.70; for place, $11.50, $20.90, $19.00.

Cash sweep—1st 545, 2nd 576, 3rd 5. Unplaced—482, 371, 162, 222, 43, 157, 86, 107 and 186.

6.—**The June Plate.**—Value $400. 2nd pony $150. 3rd pony $100. For China ponies that have not won more than three races.—One mile.

lbs.
Mr. K. D. Soo's grey Darting (Mr. W. G. Crokam) .....155—1
Messrs. Sky and Hickling's bay Wellington (Mr. A. J. Heard) .....155—2
Mr. Day's brown Trustland (Mr. H. F. Hu) .167—3
Also ran: Revenge (Mr. S. A. Sleap), Thermometer (Mr. S. Braad-Sorensen), Little Nephew (Mr. Hill), Yoshino (Mr. J. Liou), Rupee Bill (Mr. D. S. Li) and Silly Thing (Mr. L. Sih).

Won by many lengths, a half length.

Time—2:02 3-5.

Pari-mutuel—For win, $7; for place, $6.00, $8.20, $14.40.

Cash sweep—1st 260, 2nd 469, 3rd 134. Unplaced—542, 57, 372, 603, 641 and 257.

7.—**The City Selling Plate.**—Value $400. 2nd pony $125. 3rd pony $125. For China ponies.—One and quarter miles.

lbs.
Messrs. B. D. F. Beith and W. R. Lamarchand's ches Lanchester (Mr. A. J. Heard) .....148—1
Mr. Hart's grey Royalist (Mr. W. Hill) .....150—2
Mr. Vigilant's ches Merrysand (Mr. C. T. Chu) 137—3
Also ran: The Pioneer (Mr. L. F. Soong), Bulcanite (Mr. J. Cockin), Salaro (Mr. J. K. Brand), Rusty (Mr. D. S. Li), Florina (Mr. J. C. Bauld), Hinode (Mr. S. B. Bremner) and Bradbury (Mr. H. F. Hu).

Won by three lengths, three lengths.

Time—2:39 3-5.

Pari-mutuel—For win, $13.20; for place $7.00, $7.50, $11.10.

Cash sweep—1st 635; 2nd 249; 3rd 643. Unplaced—75, 15, 667, 606, 215, 384 and 398.

8.—**The Midsummer Handicap.**—Value $500. 2nd pony $200. 3rd pony $100. For griffins of 1920 that have started at Kiangwan since May 1, 1920.—Nine furlongs.

lbs.
Mr. John Johnstone's grey High Tide (Mr. A. J. Heard) .....157—1
Mr. Foh Sing's black Ivanhoe (Mr. J. K. Brand) .....148—2
Messrs. Toeg and Gubbay's ches Churchill (Mr. S. B. Bremner) .....153—3
Also ran: Astral (Mr. Y. Wong), Muldery (Mr. L. Sih), Inveravon (Mr. J. C. Bauld), Victory Star (Mr. W. Hill), Cooperation (Mr. S. A. Sleap), Cuckfield (Mr. H. E. Morriss), Barlin (Mr. W. G. Crokam), Mikasa (Mr. J. Liou), Rupee Bill (Mr. D. S. Li) and Foreigaland (Mr. H. F. Hu).

Won by four lengths, a neck.

Time—2:19 3-5.

Pari-mutuel—For win, $46.00; for place, $18.70, $18.70, $25.30.

Cash sweep—1st 59; 2nd 519; 3rd 553. Unplaced—162, 558, 782, 224, 61, 39, 58, 82, 502 and 436.

9.—**The Atlantic Stakes.**—Value $400. 2nd pony $150. 3rd pony. For China ponies.—One and half miles.

lbs.
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's ches The Oriole (Mr. W. Hill) .159—1
Messrs. Sky and Hickling's grey Mazurek (Mr. A. J. Heard) .....153—2
Mr. Chow Sung's white Three of Spades (Mr. J. Liou) .....153—3
Also ran: Night Hawk (Mr. S. B. Bremner), Battle Axe (Mr. S. A. Sleap), Yellow Diamond (Mr. W. G. Crokam), Conqueror (Mr. D. S. Li), Motorist (Mr. H. Tomono) and Winsome Dahlia (Mr. H. E. Morriss).

Won by three lengths, many lengths.

Time—3:10 1-5.

Pari-mutuel—For win, $8.40; for place $6.00, $7.20, $14.90.

Cash sweep—1st 370; 2nd 590; 3rd 879. Unplaced—674, 376, 107, 469, 424 and 563.

Harvard Star Training For Olympic Tryouts

Captain O'Connell.

Captain O'Connell of the Harvard track team, one of the best milers in the country, training at the Harvard stadium for the coming Olympic tryouts. All the men of the Harvard team are putting in strenuous training licks in an effort to win a place on the American team.

Big League Standings May 2

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	8	3	.800
Boston	10	3	.769
Cleveland	9	3	.750
St. Louis	5	5	.500
New York	5	7	.417
Washington	5	7	.417
Philadelphia	4	7	.364
Detroit	0	12	.000

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Cincinnati	9	3	.750
Brooklyn	8	4	.667
Philadelphia	7	5	.583
Pittsburgh	6	6	.500
St. Louis	6	7	.462
Boston	4	5	.444
Chicago	4	9	.308
New York	3	8	.273

NAVY BLOW UP IN FRAME FOUR

(Continued from Page 1)

Held, lf 1 0 1 1 0 0
Stovall, cf 1 0 0 0 0 0

36 7 10 27 15 2

Navy	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Locker, lf	3	1	0	0	0	1
Lawler, c	4	0	2	12	0	0
Keaton, 1st	4	0	2	7	1	3
Farrer, 2nd	4	0	1	1	1	2
Swihart, cf	4	0	0	1	0	0
Ferguson, ss	4	0	1	2	5	0
Kennedy, 3rd	4	0	1	1	0	0
Johnson, rf	4	0	1	1	0	0
Gill, p	4	0	2	1	2	0
	35	1	10	27	9	6

SUMMARY

First base on balls—off Gill 1; off Tinkham 1; Wild Pitch-Tinkham 1; Home Runs—Bills; Struck out—by Gill 10—by Tinkham 5; Double Plays—Ferguson to Farrer to Keaton—Bills to Woods to Wilhoit; Hit by Pitcher—by Gill, Tinkham, Wilhoit; Umpire Brown.

Shanghai American School Divides Athletic Honors With Soochow University

The Shanghai American School and Soochow University competed yesterday at Soochow in a baseball game followed by a track meet. The American School won the baseball game—of five innings—by a score 28 to 1 and Soochow University won the track meet by a score 39½ to 5½.

Haskell and Rugh had the Soochow batters helpless allowing only one scratchy hit. Rugh fanned six batters in a row in the second and third innings. Viking starred at the bat clouting out four hits in five trips to the plate. After a two hour session the game was called to allow the track meet to take place.

Soochow reversed things in the track meet, making a clean sweep of firsts in the sprints. Several new school records were created. Tong and Lee starred for Soochow while Rugh Burke and Viking did the heavy work for the American School. The summary follows:

FIELD AND TRACK MEET

Baseball Throw, Dist. 287 ft. 4 in. first Rugh, S.A.S. second Lee, Soochow.

100 yds Dash. Time: 111-5 secs. first Zeng, Soochow, second Wu, Soochow.

Shot Put. Dist. 34 ft. 1 in. first Zah, Soochow, second Rugh, S.A.S.

880 yds Dash. Time: 2 min 11 2-5 secs, first Liang, Soochow second Sung, Soochow.

220 yds. Dash. Time: 25 1-5 secs, first Zhikung. Soochow, second Wu, Soochow.

High Jump. Height 5 ft. 3 in. first Tong, Soochow, second Haskell, S.A.S.

Discus. Distance: 86 ft. 3 in. first Rugh, S.A.S., second Zung, Soochow.

High Hurdles (120) Time: 8 secs first Wu, Soochow, second Chang, Soochow.

Running broad Jump. Distance: 19 ft. 1½ in. first Lin, Soochow. Second Lee, Soochow.

440 yds. Dash. Time: 57 secs first Zah, Soochow, second Ling, Soochow.

Javelin Throw. Dist: 127 ft. 5½ in., first Lee, Soochow second Loo, Soochow.

Stand. Broad Jump. Dist. 8 ft. 11 in. first Lee, Soochow second Wu, Soochow.

Low Hurdles (120) Time: 285 secs first Wu Soochow, second Zung, Soochow.

1 Mile Run. Time: 5 min 19 -5 secs first Liang, Soochow second Daung, Soochow.

Pole Vault. Height: 10 ft. second Chang, Soochow.

Mile Relay (8 on side) Ti 329 in. first Soochow.

Tug of War (6 on side) first Soochow.

Officials, Referee; Shroop, Starter: Mcblay, Judges: Scorer: Srafton.

Teeing Up With Ouimet

Pitching A Golf Ball In Bucket Of Water Fine Practice

BY FRANCIS OUIMET

Hundreds of golfers who cannot afford the luxurious life of golf in the South during the winter are forced indoors with their clubs. Indoor golf schools have sprung into existence as a result of all this like so many mushrooms and they really do afford the player a great deal of much-needed practice.

Most golfers who have not reduced their handicaps could take no better step than have some professional brush up their swing.

Indeed it is no trick at all to define the class of any golfer by noting his swing. Those who have a smooth and harmonious stroke that is well timed are good golfers while those with the loose, jerky swings possess handicaps that retard their progress during the outdoor season.

From which it seems as though dropping in for a half hour or so of practice on your swing is a good move for the player who wants to get an early start next spring.

I recently had the pleasure of watching Joie Ray, the great runner, in action and while I am not familiar with track sport I could not help seeing the difference between Ray and his competitors. Ray ran with the precision and smoothness of a well-oiled piece of machinery. The others, to best describe it, were hard at work.

While track athletics and golf cannot be compared, it is a fact that the principles of arriving at a certain state of perfection in any sport are about the same.

A man of Ray's make-up must keep to his chosen line else his supremacy will not continue and Ray does keep everlastingly at it. Neither can a good golfer sit back and rest content if he happens to be a consistent breaker of eighty. He must keep his hands at their work and get his muscles, eyes and wrists coordinating with each other.

A close student of all sports once asked me what I did to keep in condition for golf. I told him I skated, swam and played various games that tended to give me exercise, health and endurance. He replied that I should swing a golf club as frequently as possible if for no other reason than to strengthen my wrists and fingers. This he claimed would greatly assist me in acquiring the essential "touch" or "feel" quite early during the coming outdoor season.

His reason was extremely sound and carried my memory back to the days when my oldest brother and I used to spend rainy and bad days in our barn, days when we could not get outdoors to skate or coast. We always placed two water buckets in opposite corners of the barn and, using only a mashie or mashie-niblic, passed many an hour trying to pitch golf balls into these buckets and make them stick.

That rather odd pastime had many beneficial results. It required a nicely calculated chip to place the ball in such a position that the player had an even chance of lofting his second into the pail. If you got too near it was impossible to loft the ball at the necessary angle to bring it down in the bucket. On the other hand, if you were too far away, no amount of accuracy in pitching would hold your ball in the pail.

If I may be pardoned for saying it I have unbounded confidence in pitching to the cup. And this confidence is due almost entirely to the hours spent in the old barn with the pitching clubs of golf trying my best to drop them in the water buckets. Any golfer who fails to lay his chip shots close to the hole should try stunts like this. It will result in his attaining a most delicate and accurate stroke.

Of course I appreciate that the fun of a game consists of watching your tee shots sail down the fairway, nevertheless I urge golfers to spend time driving a ball against canvass. Try your drive out for fifteen minutes or more each day in this way and you will be surprised in the end at the ease with which you will get the ball away.

Golf is much like running in one respect—the matter of practice. I am mighty sure that Joie Ray could not give up running for four or five months as most golfers do and then start in at his best clip.

The failure to take advantage of winter practice in golf is the reason why so many golfers never improve from year to year. By the end of a winter they have forgotten those points they learned during the previous summer. Golf is almost a new game to them. It is only by keeping everlastingly at it that men succeed in anything, and golf is just like everything else.

St. John's Loses In Close Contest With Nanyang Team

By registering five runs to St. Johns' four Nanyang succeeded in defeating the former team on their own grounds yesterday afternoon. It was a hot, closely contested game despite the frequent errors on both sides.

With the score four all in the eighth Nanyang by a succession of errors clinched the game by scoring the needed run, holding St. John's blanked for the remainder of the game.

Tyau heaving for St. John's pitched a fine game striking out fourteen. Ning of Nanyang also was in good form yielding the same number of hits as did his opponent.

SCORE

	R	H	E
St. John's	4	7	5
Nanyang	5	7	4

St. John's plays the American School on the College grounds Monday afternoon.

RACING IN ENGLAND

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, June 4.—The result of the Oaks was as follows:

Charlebelle, (Whalley) .. 1
Cinna, (Will Griggs) ... 2
Roselet, (V. Smyth) 3

The betting was: 7 to 2 Charlebelle; 2 to 1 Cinna; 25 to 1 Roselet.

Seventeen ran. A neck between first and second and four lengths between second and third.

At The Theaters

AT THE APOLLO

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the Apollo will present William Desmond in a five-reel surprise crook story entitled "Time Locks and Diamonds." The reels are full of suspense, tension and mystery.

In the latter part of the week, "Lord and Lady Algy," the famous play of sporting life, considered the best of all Tom Moore pictures, will be screened. It is a gigantic spectacle, humorous in its incidents, inspiring in its love theme and dramatic in action.

Today, for a matinee, the Apollo presents the final episode of the serial picture, "Elmo the Mighty," and Marie Osborne in "Cupid by Proxy."

Tonight, the "Merry Widow," in three acts, by Franz Lehar, will be produced by the Literature and Art Society at the Apollo. The cast will include Miss Milich, Mrs. Barzeva and Miss Belikovitch, and a bevy of beautiful chorus girls.

AT THE OLYMPIC

Three completely new programs will be presented at the Olympic Theater between Monday and Saturday. Each program will have a great feature.

On Monday and Tuesday, for two nights only, Fannie Ward will be seen in the "Witchcraft," a five-part Paramount picture.

On Wednesday and Thursday nights, Geraldine Farrar will be featured in "The Devil Stone," the Artcraft masterpiece, in six reels.

The special program for Friday and Saturday, and Saturday matinee, includes the production, for the first time in Shanghai, of a British picture of the best type, "A Romany Lass," featuring James Knight and Marjorie Willis.

The story is laid in Scotland and is beautifully told by the cinema.

AT THE ISIS

Pearl White's latest serial, "The Black Secret," will be screened at the Isis, beginning Monday, for three nights. The third and fourth episodes, "The Gas Chamber" and "Below the Water Line," will be shown. The serial will be supplemented by Pathe's latest news and some excellent comedies.

For today's matinee and tonight the first and second episodes of "The Black Secret" will be shown. At the night performance Mabel Normand in "Upstairs" will also be produced.

AT THE VICTORIA

Pauline Frederick in "Mrs. Dane's Defence" and the Mack Sennett Company in "The Bedroom Blunder" will be the attraction tonight at the Victoria. For the matinee today the program will be "Mrs. Dane's Defence" and the first two episodes of "The Red Glove."

AT THE TOWA

Towa cinema will present the 13th and the 14th episodes of "The Red Glove" and a Japanese drama tonight.

CRICKET SERIES OPENS IN DRAW

(Continued from Page 1)

P. H. Cobb, did not bat ... 0
Extras 6

(for 6 wks.) Total..160

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
T. W. R. Wilson..	10	1	40	1
W. T. Manley	7	–	34	0
C. E. Ollerdessen.	11	1	48	2
C. A. Bhoora	9	1	32	2

POLICE vs. PARSEES

This game, played on the Police ground, resulted in a win for the Police by a score of 68 to 44. Perkins and Crampton were high scores for the Police with 13 runs each while "Mr. Extras" topped the score for the Parsees will 11. Sale took six Parsee wickets for 12 runs; Shroff five Police for 28.

POLICE

Fry, c. Kavarana, b. Shroff .. 3
Treacher, c. Daji, b. Sethna .. 7
Quale, c. Karanjia, b. Shroff .. 5
Isaacs, b. Sethna 5
Pelling, b. Shroff 1
Sale, run out 11
Cameron, b. Sethna 2
McDermott, b. Shroff 0
Fhargood, b. Shroff 0
Perkins, run out 13
Crampton, not out 13
Extras 8

Total 68

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	W.	M.	R.
R. F. Shroff	9	5	1	28
C. B. Sethna	8	3		28
S. F. Shroff	1			3
R. H. Ragi	0.2			1

PARSEES

E. D. Damri, c. Quale, b. Sale. 0
C. B. Sethna, b. Sale 2
R. F. Shroff, b. Isaacs 10
S. F. Shroff, run out 9
B. Chewala, b. Sale 0
R. Viccajee, c. and b. Isaacs.. 7
R. H. Ragi, run out 5
N. S. Karanjia, c. Treacher, b. Sale 0
M. D. Daji, b. Sale 0
M. H. Kavarana, not out 0
H. C. Umrigar, c. Fry, b. Sale. 0
Extras 11

Total 44

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	W.	M.	R.
G. Sale	7.3	6	2	12
J. Isaacs	7	2	1	17

SPORT AND STAGE

(Continued from Page 1)

Tilly are all examples of international successes. The interchange of art must have the same excellent effect as the interchange of ideas.

* * *

Vesta Tilly is going to retire. It will take about six years to do the job but now that she is Lady de Frece and the wife of a Member of Parliament she must devote some of her magnetism to winning the hearts of her hubby's electors. Her brother-in-law is Laurie de Frece who was one of the players who carried "The Maid of the Mountains" to a grand conclusion after breaking all theatrical records.

Miss Vesta Tilly toured America some years ago and her reception was only second to that given to Harry Lauder. I well remember the contract she accepted. She was to be given a sovereign for every minute she remained on the stage and it was her Member-of-Parliament husband who held the watch. Usually her turns in England ran into some twenty minutes and when she starred in America she was contracted to fill in about twice that time. She came back to London with pleasant recollections and a wad that might have relieved China's debt to Japan.

* * *

Arrayed in flawless flannels and armed with a tennis racquet I had the pleasure of visiting the beautiful grounds of St. John's University, Jessfield, some few days ago. I was playing with all sorts of nice people who were for ever putting it all over me as far as the ball went, but there came a change. A paper arrived on the field. No, it was not the Sunday edition of THE CHINA PRESS; it was a nicely gotten up illustrated paper which hailed from Tientsin. Never mind its name for the nonce. It caused any amount of excitement in that abode of learning. The front page bore a full portrait of a group of Chinese athletes and it was headed to the effect that they were all national champions, and a sub-caption said that the men pictured were to enter for the coming Olympic Games. The impression given was that these were the competitors. Then members of the faculty looked closer. The group were all St John's men and there was the coach of revered memory. Professor Mann has passed into the better land years ago and his memory is still kept green in the shape of the handsome Mann Hall.

Near to him in the picture is a fine looking fellow but he too has left the confines of the University and is now doing duty I believe as compradore to one of our leading firms. Number two on the picture is dead. Number three is none other than Doctor Tsu who was playing a grand game of tennis when the paper arrived and denies that he is still young enough to run the 100 yard in ten level. Number 10 is the present dean of the College of Forestry at Nanking and as for those noted and all the rest they were still in possession of their queues when the picture was taken a decade ago.

* * *

The Recs made a journey across to the S.C.C. ground yesterday afternoon and put up a splendid game. I cannot remember the visitors ever putting up a better show against the Cricket Club. They were led by Harry Ollerdessen (who only looked at the baseball) and he with Ellis faced the best trundlers with so much confidence that over a hundred was on the board before the partnership was dissolved. Ellis was as usual safe and slow, but Harry got in some grand strokes, quite reminiscent of the old days and he gathered 99 before he was sent back to the pavilion.

Harry, I hear, is going to lead the Recs this season and the start has been so auspicious that he can now carry them on from success to success. He had two brothers in the team with him and there is yet another who is well worth his place.

The S. C. C. had a big score to face when they opened the innings with Clifford and Hayward facing Manley and Torry Wilson. Clifford went at it in great style and every thing pointed to that excellent bat getting a big score, but a fine catch in the country proved his undoing. Sub-Dean Spencer joined Hayward and the pair that worked such havoc last week repeated their success. The century was noted and the two were still together. Spencer has a groggy knee which gave him a lot of trouble yesterday and he had to get Muriel to run for him.

He got some glorious strokes along the carpet and was always good to watch. Hayward and he make a fine combination and scoring is rapid and graceful when they are together.

Record Crowd Saw Derby This Year

(*Reuter's Service*)

London, June 3.—Spion Kop's Derby is a remarkable chapter in the history of the turf. The memorable spectable of the collapse of Abbots Trace a hundred yards from the winning post and of the favorites not being placed was witnessed by the largest crowd that has ever assembled on Epsom Downs, including the King and Queen.

The roads were blocked for miles by motor traffic, unable to move. Some of the occupants of the cars walked five or six miles in order to reach the course.

The pre-war custom was revived of His Majesty entertaining the members of the Jockey Club at a banquet in Buckingham Palace in the evening.

It is estimated that the total betting amounted approximately to £5,000,000.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the system a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their extensive sale. To all Chemists and Stores, or post free 3/- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENG.

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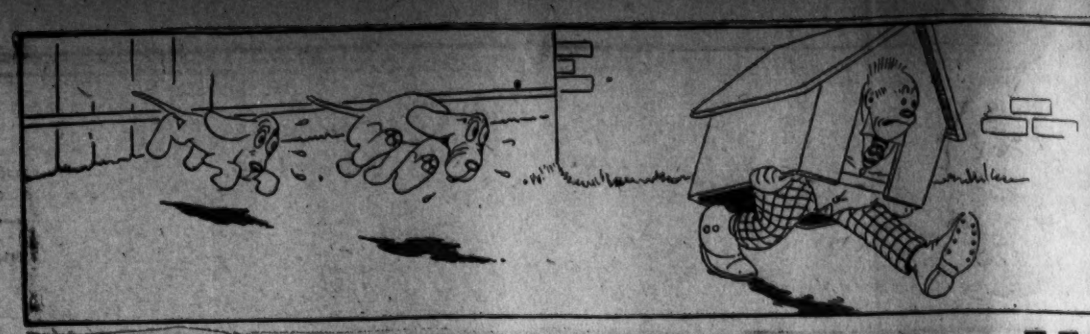


Comic Picture Section

Sunday, June 6th, 1920

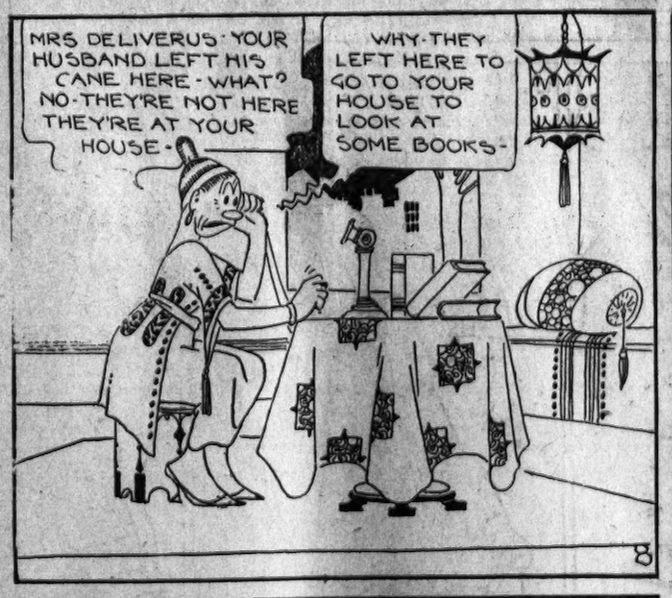
Bringing Up Father

COME BACK HERE-DIDN'T I TELL YOU MR. DE LIVERUS IS COMING? HIS CONVERSATION WILL BE EDUCATIONAL FOR YOU!
LOOK OUT-MAGGIE THE NEIGHBORS WILL THINK WE ARE FIGHTIN'
1

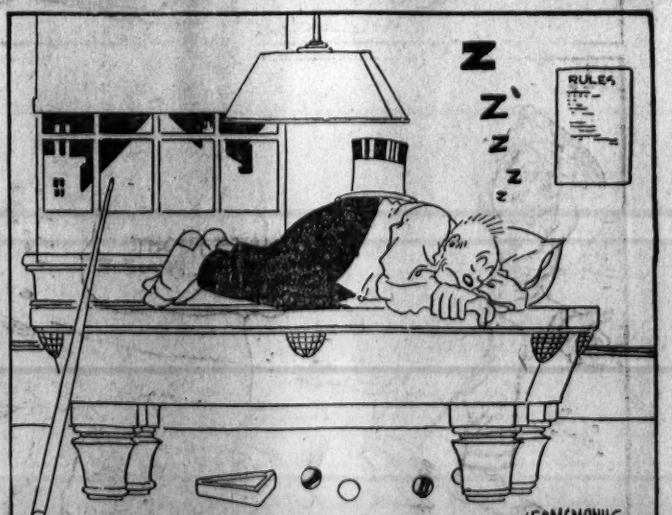
DON'T TALK TOO MUCH OR YOU WILL QUEER IT-
I'D LOVE TO HAVE YOUR HUSBAND COME OVER TO MY HOUSE TO SEE MY ETCHINGS!
WHY CERTAINLY-I KNOW HE WILL BE DELIGHTED
4

WELL SO LONG YOU ARE A GOOD SPORT I'LL SEE YOU AGAIN SOME TIME-I'M GOIN' TO DINTY MOORES
NOT SO FAST MY BOY-YOU'RE COMING TO MY HOUSE-YOU CAN DO ME A FAVOR-
5

COULD YOUR HUSBAND COME OVER TO MY HOUSE FOR THE AFTERNOON? I'VE GOT SOME BOOKS TO SHOW HIM-
WELL-I'LL MAKE AN EXCEPTION TODAY AS LONG AS I KNOW WHERE HE IS!
7


MRS DELIVERUS-YOUR HUSBAND LEFT HIS CANE HERE-WHAT? NO-THEY'RE NOT HERE THEY'RE AT YOUR HOUSE-
WHY-THEY LEFT HERE TO GO TO YOUR HOUSE TO LOOK AT SOME BOOKS-
8

HERE COMES DUGAN-HE'S GOT A JOB NOW DRIVIN AN' AMBULANCE-
I USED TO RIDE WITH HIM A LOT WHEN HE WUZ DRIVIN' THE PATROL WAGON-
BY GOLLY-I WANNA SEE DUGAN-
9



Little Jimmy

1
"JIMMY. WE'VE BROKEN A SPRING! RUN OVER TO THAT RANCH AND SEE IF THEY'VE A TELEPHONE, HURRY BACK AND TELL ME!"

2.

3. "YES. WE CAN'T MOVE. WE MAY BE LAID UP DAYS — BROKEN SPRING"

"DID YOU'ALL SAY BUS'SED SPRING AN' DIS FER FUM TOWN?"

"HONEY LAM' LES ONHITCH!"

4
"DINNO AM NOW SERVED IN THE PALACE RESTERAW!"
PALACE RESTAURANT
SHORT ORDERS
BONG BONG

5. "THE SPRING IS BROKE ON MY CAR WILL YOU TAKE ME TO THE NEAREST TOWN TO GET ONE?"
"NO' THINK STUCK 'LOUND HERE'."
PALACE RESTAURANT

6.
"SABBY HIM?"
WASHEE AND IRON LAUNDRY

7.
"I AM AN EDUCATED WANDERER AN AM ON MY WAY TO THE COAST. I WAS ONCE A TEACHER OF THE YOUNG."
"DYE MIND WAITIN' ROUND A FEW MINUTES?"

8. "THAT KID'S NO PLACE IN SIGHT AND HAS BEEN GONE AN HOUR!"

9. I SENT MY LITTLE BOY OVER TO SEE IF YOU HAD A TELEPHONE. HAVE YOU SEEN HIM? I'VE A SPRING BROKEN IN MY CAR."
"NAW. NO LEGDLE BOYS IS BEEN HAAR ANYWAYS WE DOND GOT NO PHONE IF YOU SKOL PAY ENUF MY MAN CAN BRING YOU VONE FROM TOWN, IDT. TAKES TWO DAYS!"

10.
"SIT UP!"

11.
THAT'S RIGHT MISTER PRAIRIE DOG."

12. "DID THEY SAY IT WOULD TAKE TWO WHOLE DAYS TO GET BACK WITH THAT SPRING?"
J. THOMPSON ATTORNEY AT LAW
"YUP! WHAT'S THE DIFF'?"
"NONSENSE! THAT ROCK MAKES FINE CHALK. NOW WRITE "MADAGASCAR" THREE TIMES!"

SWINNERTON